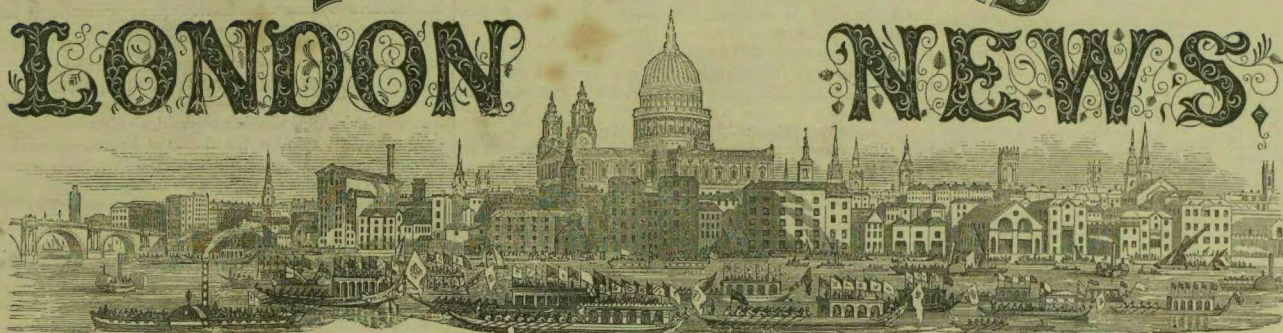


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1875.

WITH  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6d.



GIANT TORTOISES, FROM THE SEYHELLES ISLANDS, FOR THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDEN.







stricken people of all ages," says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, "wait before the Hôtel de Ville for the distribution of victuals. The courtyard is a great hospital, into which waggon-loads of sufferers are continually fetched by the artillery." In many cases they are almost naked. They were surprised in their beds by the flood, and in making away for their lives had not time to dress themselves. Alas! alas! their name is legion.

There is another aspect of the picture—a brighter one. The catastrophe has evoked a wonderful amount of heroism. The sympathies of the French people have hurriedly converged upon the centre of distress, carrying with them such immediate aid as may serve to alleviate the existing misery. Marshal MacMahon and M. Bouffet, his Prime Minister, hastened at once from Paris to the scene. The National Assembly, with the imperfect information then before it, last week voted a million francs in aid of the sufferers. More fully informed it will, doubtless, largely increase that benefaction. There is little fear that private beneficence will run short on the occasion. But it should be borne in mind that from twelve to fifteen million pounds, the supposed loss sustained by the district, cannot be replaced by the most enlarged charity; and, even if it could, there would probably remain in every family visited by the disaster losses of a kind which no charity could repair. Still, the much which cannot be done should not stand in the way of the little which can be done. It is a fitting occasion for the English people to show their kindness to the French. We take for granted they will cheerfully contribute towards the alleviation of this unexpected misfortune, and, if they contribute at all, that they will do so liberally. It will doubtless be a pleasure, not to the opulent only, but to many who cannot boast of wealth, to give some prompt and generous expression of fellow-feeling with those whom sudden distress has overtaken. They will be gratified, we are convinced, to do what they can.

### THE COURT.

The Queen of the Netherlands arrived at Windsor on Thursday week, and was met at the railway station by Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, who accompanied her Majesty to the castle, where she was received by the Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, at the Queen's entrance. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Queen of the Netherlands, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Baroness de Dedem, the Netherlands Minister and Countess de Bylandt, the Lord Chamberlain, Earl and Countess Cowley, the Earl and Countess of Derby, and M. Geyvaert de Simonschaven. Her Majesty's private band played in the drawing-room, after dinner, before the Queen of the Netherlands, the Royal family, the visitors at the castle, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting. Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Major-General H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, and Lady Cowell were also present.

The Queen of the Netherlands visited St. George's and the Albert Memorial Chapels the next day, and afterwards visited Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, returning to London in the afternoon. Lord and Lady Muncester and Mrs. L'Estrange, Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, K.C.B. (Minister at Copenhagen), and Lieutenant Lord Kilmarnock (Royal Horse Guards) dined with the Queen.

The Empress Eugénie visited her Majesty on Saturday last. She was met at the railway station by Colonel H. L. Gardiner, who conducted her to the castle, and who also accompanied her to the station upon her return to Chislehurst.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Professor Lightfoot, D.D., officiated. The Earl of Carnarvon, Major-General H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, and the Rev. Professor Lightfoot dined with her Majesty. The Earl of Carnarvon left the castle the next morning.

Monday was the thirty-seventh anniversary of the Coronation of the Queen. Her Majesty held a Council, at which were present the Duke of Richmond, Earl Beauchamp, the Earl of Derby, and the Right Hon. B. Disraeli. Mr. Charles Peel attended as Clerk of the Council. The French Ambassador (Marquis d'Harcourt) was introduced to her Majesty's presence by the Earl of Derby, and presented his credentials. Mr. John Savile Lumley, C.B. (Minister at Brussels), had an audience of the Queen. Mr. Alexander McKenzie, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, was presented to her Majesty by the Earl of Derby, in the absence of the Earl of Carnarvon. The Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Derby, and the Right Hon. B. Disraeli had audiences of the Queen. The lord and groom in waiting were in attendance. Prince Leopold came to London. Prince and Princess Christian, the Marchioness Dowager of Lansdowne, Lady Emily Fitzmaurice, and Professor Max Müller dined with her Majesty. Professor Max Müller had the honour of presenting to the Queen the sixth and last volume of his edition of the "Rig-Veda," the sacred book of the Brahmans.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice went to Kew on Tuesday, and visited the Duchess of Cambridge at Cambridge Cottage. The Queen travelled by a special train upon the South-Western Railway to Richmond, and drove thence to Kew, returning by the same route to Windsor in the evening.

Her Majesty has taken her customary daily out-of-door exercise.

The Queen has placed at the disposal of Mrs. Kingsley, the widow of the late Rev. Canon Kingsley, the first suite of apartments that may become vacant in Hampton Court Palace.

Her Majesty has consented to become patron of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded the Duchess of Roxburghe as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Duchess of Roxburghe remains at the castle. The Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce has left the castle.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales was present at Mr. Charles Hallé's pianoforte recital yesterday week at St. James's Hall. In the evening the Prince and Princess were present at a ball given by the Earl and Countess of Wilton at their residence in

Grosvenor-square. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Alfred Victor and Prince George of Wales, were present at a polo-match on Saturday last, played between the officers of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) and the 12th Royal Lancers, at Hurlingham, and presented a cup. The Prince and Princess gave a dinner at Marlborough House in honour of the Queen of the Netherlands, at which were present Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and a distinguished circle. The dinner was followed by an evening party, to which were invited the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Prince of Leiningen, Count and Countess Gleichen, and a numerous company. The invitations specified *comédie française* and frock dress, and the following pieces, in which Mlle. Marie Delaporte, Madame Dolly Bilhaut, and M. Bilhaut took part, were performed:—"Le Monde Renversé," comedy, in one act, by M. Henri de Bornier; "L'Autre Motif," comedy, in one act, by M. E. Pailleron. The Prince and Princess went to Aldershot on Monday, and were present at an inspection of the troops. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards lunched with the Duke of Connaught at the Royal Pavilion. In the evening the Prince and Princess were present at a ball given by Earl and Countess Beauchamp at their residence. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Christian, the Grand Duke Alexis, and the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia had luncheon with the Prince and Princess, on Tuesday, at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess were present at a garden party, and afterwards dined with Lord Carlisle and Frances Countess Waldegrave at Strawberry Hill. The Prince attended a meeting of the governors of Wellington College, held on Wednesday, in the Palace of Westminster. The Duke of Cambridge was present. The Prince and Princess dined with the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, at Apsley House, and were afterwards present at a dance given by the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, at Grosvenor House, at which Prince and Princess Christian and the Duke of Cambridge were also present.

The Prince and Princess will open the new branch establishment of the Kent-road Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Margate, on Monday, the 19th inst.

The Countess of Maclesfield has succeeded Lady Emily Kingscote as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

### THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh entertained the Queen of the Netherlands at luncheon yesterday week at Clarence House. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses dined with the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, at their residence in St. James's-square. The Duke presided at a meeting of the committee of management of the National Training School for Music, held at the Royal Albert Hall, on Saturday last. Prince Christian was present. The Grand Duke Alexis, son of the Emperor of Russia, and the Grand Duke Constantine, his cousin, arrived in town on Monday, and were received by his Excellency Count Schouvaloff and Vice-Admiral Likhatchoff, of the Imperial Russian navy. The Grand Duke Alexis proceeded to Clarence House and the Grand Duke Constantine to Claridge's Hotel. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with Prince Alfred, left Clarence House on Wednesday, on route for the Continent. The Royal and Imperial Highnesses, accompanied by the Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine, travelled from Charing-cross to the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, where they took leave of the Russian Princes and embarked on board the Royal yacht Osborne, which steamed direct for Copenhagen, where she is expected to arrive to-day.

### THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The Queen of the Netherlands dined with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Countess of Derby yesterday week. Her Majesty visited the twenty-second annual exhibition of pictures by artists of the Continental Schools at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, on Saturday last; she was afterwards present at a garden party given by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait at Lambeth Palace, and in the evening dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Queen visited the British Museum on Monday, and afterwards inspected the Marlborough gems at Messrs. Christie's; her Majesty subsequently visited the International Exhibition of Fine Arts at South Kensington, the Horticultural Gardens, and the Albert Hall; and in the evening dined with the Duke and Duchess of Bedford in Eaton-square, and was afterwards present at a small reception given by the Duchess. On Tuesday the Queen inspected the South Kensington and Indian Museums, and visited the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia at Clarence House, his Imperial Highness afterwards returning her Majesty's visit. The Queen also visited the Speaker at his residence, and went over the Houses of Parliament. In the evening her Majesty, with the Netherlands Minister and Countess de Bylandt, went to the Opera. On Wednesday the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia and Prince Lucien Bonaparte visited the Queen at her hotel. Her Majesty dined with Mr. and Lady Margaret Beaumont. The Queen has received numerous visitors and has also paid many visits.

### THE SEYID OF ZANZIBAR.

Seyyid Barghash Bin Said visited the City on Thursday week, where he was received at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor. His Highness afterwards visited the Bank, the Mint, and the London Docks; and in the evening he dined with the Fishmongers' Company in their Corporate Hall. On the following day the Sultan received at the Alexandra Hotel a deputation appointed under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, when a memorial was presented urging his Highness to continue his aid towards the abolition of the slave trade in his dominions, to which a gracious reply was read, after which the Earl of Chichester presented to the Sultan a fine atlas in the society's name. Subsequently his Highness inspected Westminster Abbey and visited Lady Augusta Stanley at the Deanery, and in the evening was present at the Countess of Derby's reception. On Saturday last the Seyyid remained at home and made numerous purchases of goods which had been ordered to be sent to his hotel. In the evening his Highness was present at the Marchioness of Salisbury's reception. Sunday was passed by the Seyyid in his hotel. On Monday the Sultan proceeded in the special train with the Prince and Princess of Wales and other Royal personages to Aldershot and witnessed the review of troops, and in the evening he was present at a meeting of the Geographical Society at Burlington House. On Tuesday the Seyyid visited the great national establishments at Woolwich, and in the evening he dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury. On Wednesday his Highness went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, to witness the performance of "L'Africaine." The Seyyid is now on a tour in the provinces.

Princess Christian presided at a meeting of the council of the Royal School of Art Needlework Association, held at Alfred House on Wednesday. Princess Christian Victor and Albert of Schleswig-Holstein were present at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the British Orphan Asylum, at the institution at Slough, on the same day. In the evening Prince

and Princess Christian dined with the Earl and Countess of Wilton, at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

The Duke of Connaught presided, on Saturday last, at the annual dinner of the Staff College, held at the Pall-Mall.

Prince Leopold was present, on Tuesday, at a special general court of the Corporation of Trinity House—the Duke of Edinburgh presiding—when the oath was administered to the Prince as a younger brother of the corporation. The Prince of Leiningen was elected as a younger brother at the same time. The freedom of the city of London, in a gold box, will shortly be presented to Prince Leopold.

The Duke of Cambridge has dined with the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury and with Lady Molesworth.

Marriages are arranged to take place between Captain Dashwood, Scots Fusilier Guards, and Lady Mary Seymour, fifth daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford; between the Hon. Murray Finch-Hatton, of Haverholm Priory, Lincolnshire, and Miss Harcourt, only daughter of Mr. and Lady Susan Harcourt, of Nuneham Park, Oxfordshire; between Lieutenant-Colonel Gascoigne, Scots Fusilier Guards, and the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Egerton; between Mr. R. de Burgh D'Arcy, son of the Rev. John D'Arcy, of the county of Galway, Ireland, and Miss Garnier, only daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Garnier and the late Mr. Brownlow North Garnier, R.N.; and between Mr. Alfred Hardy, son of the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., and Miss Malcolm, only daughter of Mr. John Malcolm, of Pottaloch, Argyleshire.

Entertainments have been given by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, the Archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson, the Archbishop of Dublin and the Hon. Mrs. Trench, the Austrian Ambassador, the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duchess of Bedford, the Duke of Rutland, the Duchess of Argyll, the Duke and Duchess of Grafton, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, the Marchioness of Ripon, the Marquis of Headfort, the Marquis and Marchioness of Donoughue, Earl and Countess Sydney, the Earl and Countess of Lonsdale, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, the Earl and Countess of Sefton, Earl and Countess Delaware, Earl and Countess Cowper, the Earl and Countess of Darby, Earl Stanhope, Earl and Countess Beauchamp, Countess Powlett, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Countess of Bradford, Earl and Countess Amherst, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, the Earl and Countess of Egmont, the Earl and Countess of Strathbreke, Lord Carlisle and Frances Countess Waldegrave, Viscount and Viscountess Kirkwall, Viscount and Viscountess Cardwell, Viscountess Selina Milnes, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, the Dowager Lady Henikier, Mr. and Lady Susan Harcourt, Lady Molesworth, Lord and Lady Clarence Paget, Mr. and Lady Margaret Beaumont, the Hon. Arthur Walsh, M.P., and Lady Emily Walsh, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Adair, M.P., and the Hon. Lady Adair, the Right Hon. Sir Montagu Smith, Sir John and Lady Neale, Sir James and Lady Matheson, Admiral Sir William Edmonstone and Lady Edmonstone, and the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Mrs. Taylor.

### TORTOISES FROM THE SEYCHELLES.

Mr. C. S. Salmon, Chief Commissioner of the British Government in the Seychelles Islands, has sent two very rare and wonderfully big specimens of the tortoise kind to England, under the care of Dr. Brooks, the Government medical officer in those islands. They are consigned to Dr. Günther, of the British Museum, who is probably the most eminent scientific authority upon reptiles and animals of that description; but they will be taken care of in the Regent's Park Gardens of the Zoological Society. It was rather difficult to get a cage made strong enough to hold the large male tortoise, the force of this animal being so prodigious that the stoutest and toughest timbers, with thick iron bars, were scarcely sufficient to keep him in confinement. Both tortoises are natives of the Island of Aldabra, north of Madagascar, but they are not of the same species.

The male tortoise, which is much the larger of the two, measures 5 ft. 5 in. length of the upper shell, and 5 ft. 9 in. width of that shell; the head and neck, when fully thrust out, are 1 ft. 9 in. long; the body is 8 ft. 1 in. circumference. The weight is about 800 lb. The head, 6 in. broad and 7 in. long, somewhat resembles that of a box tortoise. The feet are 6 in. or 7 in. diameter, with nails 2 in. or 3 in. long. This tortoise was brought to the Seychelles Archipelago about seventy years ago; being then small, he could be put into a coat pocket. He has been in the Calais family ever since, sometimes residing in the island of Silhouette, another time at Mahé, but latterly at Cerf Island, the property of Mr. Calais, senior. This animal is capable of growing to twice his present size, being yet adolescent. The Aldabra tortoises live to a vast age, and grow very slowly; but the breed is becoming rare, especially the large specimens. This is much the largest specimen of its kind now extant. In order to bend the head downwards the animal has to incline to the right or left, but he cannot bend it much. He will eat any vegetable food, dried leaves, banana leaves, bread fruit, and pumpkins. He chews and swallows by jerks, and drinks by sucking up a good deal of water through the nostrils. He sleeps always with the fore part of his upper shell jammed against something hard. He never moves in the night from the posture he takes up to repose in, but lies down two hours before sunset, and does not stir till an hour after sunrise. He objects to be in the direct rays of the sun for more than half an hour. No weight put on his back seems to affect his walk, which is slow and clumsy. It is believed he could carry a ton weight; but he is very fat, and gets blown after walking twenty or thirty yards, and stops and rests awhile.

The female tortoise is younger, but is already full grown, which is known by the shell. The male has much regard and affection for her, and is annoyed when she is disturbed and made to move on. She has been seen to carry him on her back. Her dimensions are as follow:—Circumference at greatest girth, 5 ft. 4 in.; length of shell, 3 ft. 4 in.; breadth of shell, 3 ft. 10 in.; fore foot, 4 in. in diameter. It will be seen that her form is rounder than the male. The illustration of both animals and of the cocoanut grove around them is from several photographs which Mr. Salmon ordered to be taken, and copies of which he has sent us.

The Seychelles Islands, noted for their salubrity, their picturesque, the fine anchorage of the chief harbour, Port Victoria Mahé, and the good quality of the fresh water, are situated in the Indian Ocean, three or four degrees south of the Equator, and sixteen degrees east of the African continent. They are a favourite place for the men of war from the Zanzibar coast, as the crews here landing can have fresh provisions and a run on shore without risk of fever. The islands are outside the circle of hurricanes; they are extremely fertile, and are now getting populated. More than four hundred liberated Africans were landed at Mahé in 1874. The inhabitants number altogether about 14,000, a third of whom are white, the others African, or of mixed race. The language is a patois founded on French. The cocoa de mer grows on the island of Praslin.



## Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

## CHESTER.

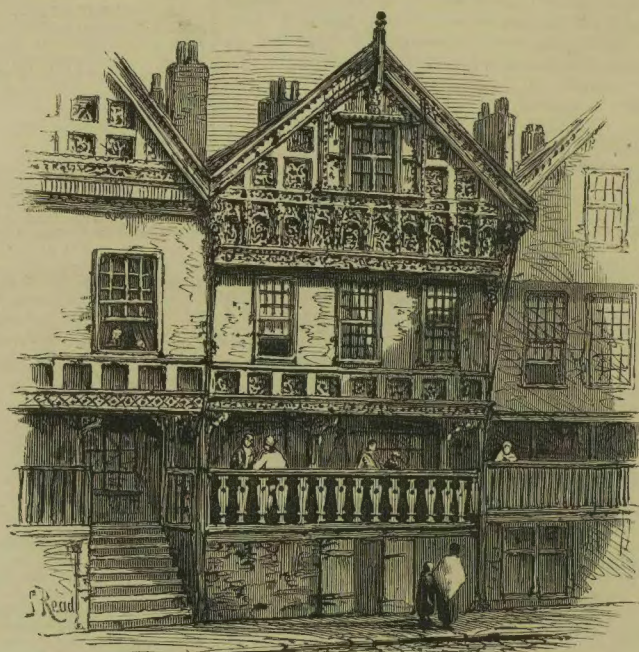
On the border of North Wales, and on the high road from London to Ireland, this ancient city, with many features in its aspect highly characteristic of Old England, has a strong claim to esteem as a monument of our national history. It ranks, we may consider, next to York in this respect among the provincial towns which have not been, like Edinburgh, the capital of a separate kingdom. The earliest record or token of its dignity is found under the Roman empire, when the position on the Dee, or Deva, was an important military station. It is doubtless from the ordinary term *Castra*, used for a Roman fortified encampment, which the Saxon tongue altered to *Cæster*, that the name of this and many other English towns is derived. But if, as seems probable, this place was commonly spoken of as *the Castra*, with no distinguishing prefix as in other cases, we should conclude that it was a greater regional centre for the Roman army than such places as Manchester, or Lancaster, or Leicester. We know that it was placed under the command of Agricola, in his able and successful labours to complete the conquest of West Britain. After the withdrawal of the Roman legions Chester was exposed both on the land side and from the sea to hostile attacks. It was assailed by the piratical Northmen and pillaging Danes in their naval cruisers. It was captured, lost, and regained by the Saxon Kings of Northumbria and of Mercia, till the Heptarchy was merged in the united realm of the old English nation. The Celtic principalities of North Wales or Cumbria, and of Cumbria and Strathclyde, were subjected to the Bretwalda, or Emperor of Britain, as the English monarch was now styled. It is stated that five of their petty Kings, in attendance at his Court here at Chester, rowed the boat which conveyed Edgar across the Dee to St. John's. Thereafter came the Norman Conquest; upon which Cheshire was granted by William, as a county palatine, to the redoubtable Hugh Lupus, with as much of Wales as he could take from the Welsh. The Earls Palatine took all they could. They ruled city and county with a deputed sovereign sway till 1237, when King Henry III. united this earldom to the Crown. But since that time the earldom of Chester has been granted to the Prince of Wales. In the wars of Edward I. against the Welsh Chester was an essential base of operations. But it was less exposed than towns in the midland shires to share the brunt of hostilities in the Wars of the Roses. Not so, however, in the civil wars of the seventeenth century, when the attachment of the Cheshire nobility and gentry to Charles I. brought on severe trials for this ever-faithful city. It received the unfortunate King, and held out for him, in spite of famine, till the defeat, within sight of the town walls, of an army that was to raise the siege, in September, 1645. The ecclesiastical institutions, also, of Chester have some interest for the student of history. The cathedral is a venerable-looking pile of red sandstone, chiefly in the Decorated Gothic style, with Perpendicular additions, but having an Early English eastern portion. It was the Abbey Church of St. Werburgh, attached to a community of Benedictine monks till the dissolution of monasteries in 1541. This edifice has lately undergone a complete restoration. Outside the town walls is what remains of the old Collegiate Church of St. John, which was of great magnificence. The



CORNER OF A "ROW."



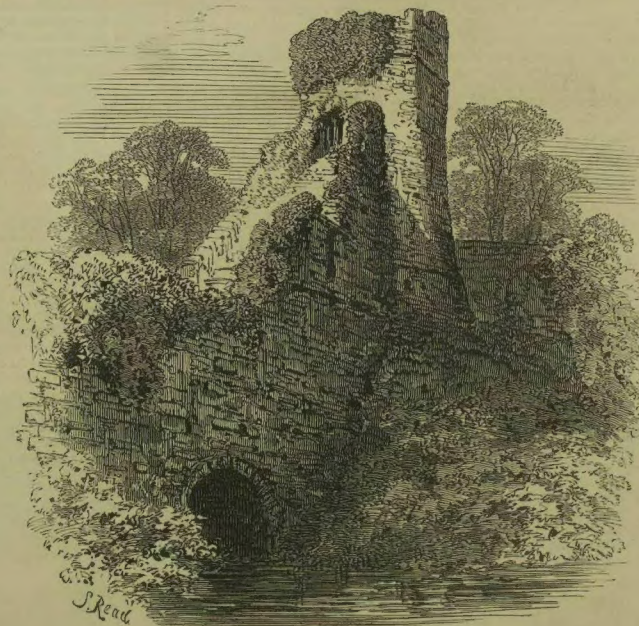
STANLEY PALACE.



BISHOP LLOYD'S HOUSE, WATERGATE-STREET.



RUINS OF ST. JOHN'S.



THE WATER TOWER, CITY WALLS.



## NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

ancient chancel presents a group of picturesque ruins, but a new chancel has been constructed on the site of the central tower, which fell down upon the choir three hundred years ago; the nave is still intact, and may be used for public worship. There is no ancient castle; what is called by that name at Chester is a range of modern Grecian buildings, divided between the Assize Court, the military barracks, and the gaol. The Walls and the Rows, with the numerous specimens of old-fashioned domestic architecture, seem to be the most characteristic features of old Chester. A pleasant walk of nearly two miles, all round the city, passes along the top of the walls. The visitor will often stop to enjoy the peeps up the quaint-looking streets, or, on the other hand, into the green orchards or gardens, which this promenade overlooks, respectively, to the inner and to the outer side of its encircling line. He will observe the Water Tower, with the ruined fragment of a gallery arched over the moat, or creek of the Dee, where boats used to be moored, though now far beyond the tidal flow of the river. This part of the walls was greatly damaged by the bombardment or cannonade of the Parliamentary army. The railway now passes closes beneath it, and the interior of the Water Tower is occupied by the Museum of the Chester Mechanics' Institute, with a camera lucida to show the prettiest optical miniature views of the scenes nearest to this tower. The more distant panorama from these walls extends over the green plains of Cheshire to the mountains of the Vale of Clwyd, or to the hills of Beeston and Peckforton, or to the sands of the Dee estuary and the open sea; but it needs an effort to comprehend that Chester was formerly a maritime port of considerable traffic.

The "Rows" are the galleries, or raised and covered side-walks, along several of the older streets, Eastgate and Bridge-street, for example, which is a peculiar feature of the city. They seem to have been formed by cutting away the front portion of the first-floor apartments in the houses, leaving the ground-floor or basement rooms, on each side of the main road, for tenements of an inferior description, or for store-cellars. A pavement is laid over the nether ceilings, and a sheltered terrace is thus provided, beneath the floors of the second-story apartments, which remain upheld by arches or pillars. The back parts of the houses, on the first floor, are converted into shops, often dealing in merchandise of an important kind, and obtaining fashionable custom. In some cases, moreover, the outer space between the supporting pillars, opposite the shop-windows, is also made available for stalls or tables to display the goods offered for sale. This arrangement is like that which travellers in Italy may observe under the "porticoes" of the houses, in such a street as the Via di Po, at Turin, or at Bologna and Ferrara; but there it is on the same level with the open road. The fronts of the old houses at Chester are frequently adorned with carved



SIR JULIUS VOGEL, K.C.M.G., PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND.

## SIR JULIUS VOGEL, K.C.M.G.

This distinguished colonial statesman has lately visited England for the purpose of negotiating several important affairs on behalf of the Government of New Zealand. He has succeeded here, within the last few months, first, in procuring a loan of four millions sterling, to be applied partly to the completion of the railways projected in almost every province of that colony, and partly to the encouragement and assistance of immigrants belonging to the labouring classes of Great Britain; secondly, in arranging with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, upon very easy terms, for their construction and maintenance of a submarine cable between New South Wales and New Zealand, to be worked at a moderate tariff, and for the ultimate reduction of the telegraph charges between London and Australia. He has further arranged for the New Zealand mail service, by way of San Francisco, jointly with that of New South Wales. It is probable, also, that his comprehensive scheme of mercantile settlements among the isles of the Pacific and intercourse with their natives, by the agency of a guaranteed Company, to be invested with certain administrative powers under the regulation and control of the Colonial Government, may hereafter be taken up with a prospect of grand results. These undertakings seem to be of considerable importance; and the honour of knighthood (in the Order of St. Michael and St. George) which Her Majesty the Queen has been advised to confer upon the Prime Minister of New Zealand, amounts to a recognition of their importance, whatever may be the verdict of colonial parliaments and constituencies, in the day of final account, upon the disputed merits of his financial policy and public conduct at home.

Sir Julius Vogel, though born and educated in the Jewish religion, and bearing a German name, is nevertheless an Englishman. His grandfather, and, we believe, his father likewise, were London merchants in the West Indian and South American trade. It was in February, 1835, that he was born in

London: so that he is now but forty years of age. He attended, as a boy, the London University School, and next became, at sixteen, a pupil of Dr. Percy in the metallurgical laboratory at the Royal School of Mines, studying more especially the chemical arts of assaying and testing gold and silver. It was then his intention to employ these scientific acquirements in a profitable manner on the gold-fields of Australia which had lately been discovered. He went out to Melbourne, with a high certificate of proficiency, and resided some time in the province of Victoria. At this period, feeling a keen interest in public business, and having both a taste and a talent for controversial literature, Mr. Vogel was induced to become a writer in the local newspapers. He soon became a regular journalist, and was candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives. When the Otago gold-fields, in the South Island of New Zealand, drew large numbers of enterprising Australians thither, Mr. Vogel followed the movement. He settled at Dunedin, bought the copyright of an existing weekly paper, and set up the *Otago Daily Times*, the first daily paper in New Zealand. Within two years, while editing that journal, he was elected a member of the New Zealand House of Representatives, then meeting at Auckland, to which place, in the North Island, he removed in 1869. He had previously been a member of the Otago Provincial Council, and at one time head of the Provincial Executive. At Auckland, still pursuing his career as a political journalist, Mr. Vogel became proprietor and editor of the *Southern Cross*. In June, 1869, when Mr. William Fox, of Wellington, one of the oldest and most experienced colonists, undertook to form a Government, Mr. Vogel joined his Ministry, taking the offices, jointly, of Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General, and Commissioner of Customs. These he held, in Mr. Fox's Government, till September, 1872, when a political crisis took place, the result of which was that Mr. Vogel, after going out of office with his chief, again became a Minister, holding the same post of Colonial Treasurer, but with the leadership of the Lower House. The Premier was then Mr. Waterhouse, who led in the Upper House—that is to say, the Legislative Council. Mr. Vogel, indeed, has always been the real head of the Colonial Government, which now resides at Wellington.

The administration of Mr. Vogel, since 1870, has been extremely bold, to say the least of it, in a financial point of view, and is loudly disapproved by some prudent statesmen in the colony, but does not seem to have yet excited serious alarm. The public debt has been rapidly increased till it now amounts to nineteen millions and a half sterling, bearing an average interest of 5 per cent, which is a heavy burden for a community of 300,000 souls, though inhabiting and possessing a country equal in size to the British islands. We cannot doubt, however, that the New Zealand colonists, who are as



WIREMU KATENE, MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

timbers, and with decorative "pargetting" of various patterns raised or indented in the plaster. Their gabled roofs, external framework of wooden beams, and windows divided by mullions into several compartments of breadth, have an original and antique appearance. One of the best examples, in a narrow passage off Watergate-street, is the old mansion of a branch of the Stanley family, which is still called Stanley Palace, though now partitioned into dwellings for working-class families. It is nearly opposite Trinity Church. In the same street is Bishop Lloyd's house, erected in 1604, the front of which displays much wooden sculpture of Scriptural history subjects, and some of armorial bearings. Another old house presents the motto, "God's Providence is my inheritance," carved on a beam, which indeed was not an uncommon fashion in the buildings of the seventeenth century. But Chester abounds with these suggestive tokens and traces of the habits of our ancestors in that "Old England" which we are not willing entirely to forget.



MAKENA, MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.



KARAITIANA TAKAMOANA, MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

shrewd people as those of any other land where the English tongue is spoken, know pretty well how to manage their own affairs. They have been content, up to this time, during five or six years past, to trust the fortunes of their country to this clever political director, Sir Julius Vogel, whose motto seems to be, "Nothing venture, nothing win." He has laid out, in advance, whatever he could raise on the credit of New Zealand and its resources, for the twofold object of furnishing all parts of that colony with the means of internal locomotion and conveyance, and of importing annually from the old country, at the rate of fifty thousand annually, a sufficiency of labourers to cultivate the soil. There can be no question of the utility, the expediency, the remunerative and profitable nature of these operations; nor is it alleged that there has been any failure to apply for their effectual performance the large amount of money raised by the New Zealand Government. We can but hope that the result will be entirely successful, and will ensure the abiding prosperity of New Zealand.



## The Extra Supplement.

## "THE LAST DAY IN OLD ENGLAND."

The large engraving, drawn by Mr. C. J. Standland, which bears this title, represents the scene at the docks, in the port of London, where a number of emigrants are collected previous to their embarkation for one of the Australian colonies. It is an interesting study, though few persons at the docks have leisure for such observations, to remark the varieties of condition and character among these people, and to speculate upon the motives or accidental circumstances that induce them to seek improved fortunes and congenial employments in a distant land. Noticing, first of all, the family group seated next the birdcage, at the left-hand side of this engraving, we feel pretty confident of success for that well-made and good-looking man, of thirty or thirty-five years of age, with his healthy and gentle wife, younger by some five years, who is tenderly nursing her babe, and with the boy of eight, perched on their clothes-box, eagerly attentive to his father's account of the wonders they are going to see. That man will think, as he smokes his pipe on deck every morning and evening of the next two months, not of what he shall turn his hand to in Australia, for he is master of a good useful trade, but of what he shall do with his accumulated savings; and he will be a thriving colonist, owner of houses, land, and stock, before his little boy has grown to manhood. Next to this working-class family sits a young lady whom we take to be a nursery governess on her way to a situation, or in quest of one, at the opposite side of the globe; she will have to take care of herself, in the company of fellow-passengers on the voyage, and to shun familiar conversation with those whom she does not thoroughly know; but once landed in Australia, with a few good letters of introduction, her competency as a teacher will secure employment. The old shepherd with his dog, and the elderly couple beside him, to whom the man standing before them has much to say, can hardly expect to perform great things in the colonies; they are probably going to join their sons, who went out ten or fifteen years ago, and have prepared homes, not for themselves alone, but for their aged parents also. An expression of placid confidence is on the face of the old man with the long clay pipe; he will not set the Yarra Yarra on fire, or the waters of Sydney or Brisbane, upon his arrival in the remote Australian provinces of this widely-scattered empire; but he too has probably a friend who will await him on the ship's arrival. The broken-down gentleman at the end of the bench, and the solitary youth with his pensive cigar, have to face some rougher experiences, in all probability, than they were disposed to contemplate a few years ago. They will soon find themselves in a country where the pretensions of superior gentility, of high, refined habits, and high social connections are totally disregarded; while the disposition to accept any honest work that may be offered, refusing not the humblest and hardest manual labour, will at least provide them with daily bread. We hope that none of the emigrant passengers shown in this picture will hereafter repent the very important step, 15,000 miles across the ocean, which they are about to venture.

## MAORI MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament of New Zealand, or the "General Assembly," as it is called, sitting at Wellington, consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. There are forty-nine members of the Council, each nominated for life by the Governor, and seventy-eight members of the Lower House, elected by the people for five years. But four of the House of Representatives are of the Maori race, elected under a special law by the Maori natives alone. There are also in the Upper House, at this time, one or two persons of the aboriginal race. We give the portraits of three of these respectable Maori legislators, from photographs which have been lent us by Mr. D. L. Mundy. These were taken by different photographers, but were collected by him during his residence in New Zealand, with other materials for illustrating the natural and social aspects of that colony. He is personally acquainted with some of the leading Maori chiefs, and entertains a high opinion of their character and intelligence. One of the greatest men among them died lately, the famous Tamati Waka Nene, who was chief of the powerful Ngapuhi tribe, in the Bay of Islands. He was a staunch and loyal supporter of the English rule, having been among the first, in 1840, to sign the treaty of Waitangi, ceding the sovereignty of the island to Queen Victoria. He frequently assisted our troops in the Maori wars of later times, and held the rank of Major-General in her Majesty's service. Gifts and messages of a complimentary tone were more than once sent him by the Queen; and, when he died, Sir George Grey, who had been Governor, attended his funeral, and a monument was erected to his honour. Among the most influential Maori gentlemen, though not a member of Parliament, is Major Ropata, of Napier or Hawke's Bay, who possesses and improves a very large landed estate. He lives quite in the style of an English squire, driving his tandem into town daily; but he is very liberal, and bestows part of his income on the maintenance of schools for Maori children. Other Maori landowners have granted endowments for the same purpose. The instruction given in their schools is in the English language, and includes reading and writing, arithmetic, geography, and history, with sewing and household work for the girls. Ropata, again, in the Hutt district of Wellington Province, is a person of good social position, and living in friendly intercourse with the colonial gentry, though he is the son of the chief who led on to the massacre at Wairau, some thirty years ago. Of the three Maori chiefs whose portraits are engraved we have not so much to relate. Karaitiana is from the Hawke's Bay or eastern side of the North Island, and Wiremu Katene is from Nelson, in the South or Middle Island, on the shore of Cook's Straits. The old man in the blanket, Mokina, is from some district near Wellington. It is very satisfactory to learn that such peaceful and friendly relations now exist between the two races in most parts of New Zealand, and that there are some of the Maori people so well disposed to adopt the ways of civilised life. The last of the cannibals died in March, 1872, at the Upper Thames. This was Taria Ngakuti, nicknamed "Old Hooknose," who was above a hundred years of age, and could even remember being taken by his father, when a very young child, on board Captain Cook's ship, when that great maritime discoverer explored the coasts of New Zealand. It may here be mentioned, for the gratification of those who feel a curiosity about New Zealand, that the managers of the Royal Polytechnic Institution have arranged with Mr. Mundy for an exhibition of his photographic views by the magnifying optical reflector with the lime-light, which will show them, properly coloured, in a most effective manner. Some of these landscape and town views, which are of different parts of New Zealand, have been enlarged to an imposing size in the permanent reprints by the Autotype Company, for the Colonial Government and its Agency-General in London, with very good effect.

The portrait of Sir Julius Vogel is from a photograph by Mr. J. Hubert Newman, of Sydney, New South Wales.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 1.

Public attention in Paris is entirely engrossed by the heart-rending news that keeps arriving from the inundated departments, and the details of which will reach you from another source. As soon as the real nature of the catastrophe became apparent Marshal MacMahon hastened to the spot. Accompanied by M. Buffet and General de Cissey, he left Paris by special train on Friday evening to make a personal inspection of the scene of the disaster, and to judge what measures would be best calculated to afford relief. Meanwhile neither the Assembly nor the Parisians have been backward in endeavouring to provide means for relieving the sufferers. The vote of 100,000*l.* moved for in the Assembly by M. Buffet, prior to his departure for the south, has since been largely supplemented. On Monday M. Dupeyre moved that 1,000,000*l.* should be voted; and on Wednesday, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, who stated that the Government could not as yet specify the total sum that would be required, the amount was increased to 2,000,000*l.* The deputies have furthermore organised a subscription amongst themselves, and a service for the repose of the souls of the victims has been celebrated in the chapel of the Château de Louis XIV., the Duchess of Magenta and numerous deputies being present.

The Paris newspapers have not confined themselves to expressions of sympathy, but, following the example set by the *Moniteur*, have organised subscription-lists, in addition to which the private subscriptions opened in all quarters have been liberally responded to; indeed, the impression produced upon the inhabitants of the capital has been of the most profound character. Collections were made in all the churches on Sunday, and M. Halanzier, of the Opera, and his brother managers, are arranging for performances for the benefit of the sufferers. Already upwards of a million francs have been subscribed, towards which Sir Richard Wallace and the Duc d'Aumale have each contributed 25,000*l.*, and the Pope 20,000*l.* Succours are likewise arriving from the provinces, where the clergy, in response to pastoral letters from the leading ecclesiastical dignitaries, have been remarkably active, and from abroad. The wet weather here has led croakers to wonder whether the Seine might not follow the example of the Adour and the Garonne; but, fortunately, there is no prospect of this.

Political news in the face of such a disaster has become of little moment. The outburst of General du Temple was followed by a kind of general reconciliation on all sides and has been entirely forgotten; and though M. Buffet's declaration was warmly commented upon for a day or two, it has likewise (for a time, at any rate) passed out of mind. Some temporary excitement was created in the Assembly itself at the close of last week by the presentation of the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the election in the department of the Côtes du Nord. On Thursday M. Pelletan read this report, recommending the confirmation of the election of M. de Kerjégou, a Legitimist, but censured the conduct of the Administration in supporting him in a very open fashion. M. Tailhand, who at the period of the election was Minister of Justice, and against whom the charge of ordering the prosecution of the Republican candidate was brought, rose to defend his conduct, and a scene of some confusion ensued. On the following day M. Madier-Montjau attacked General Chabaud Latour for having exerted his influence as Minister of the Interior to secure M. Kerjégou's return, and, after a warm debate, the election was confirmed by 459 votes to 141, the members of the Right explaining that their vote was merely on the confirmation of the election, and had nothing to do with their opinion as to the conduct of the Ministry. The Railway Concession Bill has since been the main object of discussion. The bureaux of the three sections of the Left have been holding a series of meetings with a view of taking measures to facilitate the disposal of the existing business and the dissolution of the Assembly. One result of these meetings has been a sharp altercation between M. Grévy, the ex-President of the Assembly, and M. Jules Simon, which threatened at one time to end in a hostile meeting.

The Marquis d'Harcourt, the newly-appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, has left Paris to present his credentials, but is expected back to make his final arrangements for settling in London. The Duc Decazes, who has been ill for some time past, is recovering, and his intended resignation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is denied. General Lazare Hoche, the predecessor of La Vendée, was born at Montreuil, a village near Versailles, and a statue was erected to his memory a few years back in the latter town. The recent anniversary of his death served as the occasion for a Republican banquet in the Parliamentary capital, which was attended by a host of Republican deputies. After M. Henri Martin had given a sketch of the career of Hoche and M. Ferry had congratulated everybody on the fact that the Republic existed de jure as well as de facto, M. Gambetta, in a very temperate speech, eulogising the "advantages" of a progressive Republic, said that the result of the elections following the dissolution would be that the bourgeoisie would democratically govern a democracy, a sentiment hardly likely to find approval in Bellevue. A sop has, however, been thrown to this turbulent quarter of Paris in the shape of an amnesty, granted by Marshal MacMahon, to upwards of a thousand prisoners at home and at the penal settlements, amongst whom are included several Communists.

## SPAIN.

The King has published an ordinance ordering the expulsion from that country of all families which have any member belonging to the Carlist party.

It is reported in Madrid that the general elections in Spain will be held during the month of October, and that the Cortes will meet in November.

The statement that General Martinez Campos had captured the fortress of Miravete was, it seems, premature. The place did not surrender until Thursday week. Thirty-nine officers, 550 men, and four guns are said to have been captured. A telegram from Madrid, on Monday, says the Carlists have been driven from the mountain of Jazguirel, near Passages. They have abandoned all their positions, leaving thirty-five killed and wounded in the hands of the Royal troops. The Spanish fleet has bombarded the ports of Berneo and Madaca, on the Cantabrian coast. Madrid advices state that 23,000 Royal troops under General Jovellar are advancing towards Cantavieja in Aragon, where 12,000 Carlists under Dorregaray are concentrated. According to a Carlist telegram General Mogrovejo meets with no opposition in Castile. Moreover, many Alfonsists are reported to have joined the Carlists, and hundreds of volunteers are said to offer themselves daily.

## BELGIUM.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, after having seen, on Tuesday, the great cavalcade at Malines from the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, went to visit some industrial establishments. In the evening they were present at the banquet given in their

honour. In reply to the toast, given by the Burgomaster, the King drank to the prosperity of the town and arrondissement of Malines. After the banquet the King and Queen went to the Botanical Gardens, which were brilliantly illuminated, and where a concert took place. At half past nine o'clock their Majesties left by train for Brussels.

On Wednesday the Senate passed without discussion the bill rendering it a penal offence to make proposals to commit certain crimes which are punishable with death.

The colliery strike is at an end, and work has been resumed.

## ITALY.

Having further discussed the Government bill relative to measures of public safety, the Italian Senate, on Wednesday, finally adopted it by 66 votes to 29.

## GERMANY.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the Emperor of Germany was present, yesterday week, at the regatta held in his honour at Ems. The number of spectators was very great. There were five races between two-oared and four-oared boats. In two the crews of the Cologne Rowing Club were victorious, and the remaining three were won by the Rowing Club of Frankfurt. The Emperor received the victors, and handed the Imperial prize to the Frankfurt crews.

The Imperial Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles paid an official visit, on Monday, to the German ironclad squadron lying at anchor in Swinemünde harbour, consisting of the frigates *Kaiser*, *König Wilhelm*, and *Kronprinz*, and the war-vessels *Medusa*, *Rover*, and *Movkito*. The occasion was one of great ceremony, and the pier and landing-places were crowded by a large number of the inhabitants and visitors from distant parts. In the evening the town was illuminated. On Tuesday the squadron executed a series of naval manoeuvres and a sham fight between that port and the island of Bornholm. The despatch-steamers *Palk* weighed anchor on Tuesday afternoon to escort the *Medusa*, with Prince Frederick Charles on board, on a visit, it is said, to Bergen in Norway. The naval review ended on Wednesday, and in the evening the Imperial Crown Prince left.

It is reported in Berlin that the public prosecutor is satisfied with the sentence passed upon Count Arnim, and does not intend to appeal. The Count will, however, carry the case to the Supreme Court.

Dr. Falk, the Minister of Public Worship in Prussia, arrived at Cologne last Saturday evening, and was received by the principal authorities. A torchlight procession, in which 3000 persons took part, was afterwards held in his honour. A deputation then waited upon him and presented an address. In reply the Minister thanked the inhabitants for the reception accorded to him. On the previous night there was a torchlight procession in his honour at Bonn. Many students and citizens took part in the demonstration, and 1000 torches were carried.

Judgment has been given with respect to the Berlin Catholic Associations. The Journeymen's Society is to be closed, but other bodies that had been suppressed by the police are allowed to continue, as they have no political character. Fines are also imposed on the ecclesiastical councillor Mueller and other persons.

Germany has decided that the establishment of tribunals of commerce in places where they are necessary in the interest of trade is not contrary to the laws of the Empire.

The time fixed for the autumn manoeuvres of the Corps of Guards, near Berlin, is from Aug. 13 to Sept. 22.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph arrived, on Monday morning, at Eger, where he saluted the Russian Emperor, who arrived shortly afterwards. During the day Prince George of Saxony received the two Monarchs at Bodenbach. Dinner was served in the Russian saloon-carriage. Their Majesties afterwards bade each other farewell, "embracing and kissing most affectionately." The Emperor Alexander left in the afternoon for Dresden, and the Emperor of Austria started for Ischl.

A telegram from Prague announces the death of the Emperor Ferdinand from disease of the lungs, in his eighty-third year. He succeeded his father in 1835, but renounced the throne in favour of his nephew, the present Emperor, Dec. 2, 1848.

An Imperial decree has been published appointing Count Ladislaus Hoyos-Prizenstein Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

The Vienna *Presse* states that Count de Robillant, the Italian Minister at the Austrian Court, has officially informed Count Andrassy that his Government would not renew the commercial treaty between Austria and Italy expiring in June, 1876. The Italian Minister, at the same time, expressed the wish of his Government for the speedy opening of negotiations for the conclusion of a new treaty.

Disastrous floods are reported to have occurred in extensive districts of the Austrian Empire. A terrible thunderstorm, accompanied by hail, has occurred at Buda-Pesth. A telegram to the *Standard* says that the hills and the roofs of the houses were covered with ice two feet thick; the torrents rushed into the streets of Ofen. Five hundred persons are missing, and at least one hundred have been drowned or killed by the falling houses.

An international grain and seed show will be held in Vienna on Aug. 23 and 24.

The King of Saxony has accepted the dignity of "Rector Magnificimus" of the University of Leipzig.

The release is reported of the British steamer *Carlsbrooke*, which was seized by a Chinese gun-boat on suspicion of being engaged in smuggling.

Messrs. Taylor, Bethell, and Roberts have received a telegram announcing the safe arrival at Rockhampton, Queensland, of the London Line clipper *Sepia*, having on board upwards of 200 passengers.

Don Benjamin Vienna MacKenna is canvassing the electors of Chili as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, and has issued an address promising extensive reforms, which has been well received.

Some particulars have been received respecting the recent earthquake in the Andes. The city of San Jose de Cuacuta and several smaller towns were destroyed, and some lives were lost, part of the damage being caused by the emission of fire from the earth.

The bill for the future disposal of Langalibalelo has passed both Houses of the Cape Legislature. The Cape *Argus* states that the authorities of the Transvaal Republic were laying import duties on goods arriving at the gold-fields by way of Delagoa Bay. The disturbances at the diamond-fields are over.

In addition to the agreement guaranteeing the independence of Western Karene the King of Burmah grants permission for the passage of British troops through his dominions at any time. Sir Douglas Forsyth, with the British Mission, left Mandalay last week, the King having affixed his seal to the treaty that has been negotiated.



The Yorkshire manufacturers who were accredited to Vienna by Lord Derby are returning home, having been partly successful in their remonstrances against the recent change of tariff, and obtained promise of the repayment of part of the duties wrongfully levied.

Advices from Eastern Siberia announce that the cession to Russia of the Japanese portion of the Island of Saghalien in exchange for the Kurile Islands has been accomplished. The Russian Government is stated to have already appointed two commissioners to take possession of the ceded territory.

The results of the excavations made at Pompeii on June 14 in the presence of the Dowager Queen of Sweden were unusually brilliant. In the first chamber that was opened a number of women's ornaments were found, including a gold bracelet, a pair of silver earrings, besides a few coins and various objects which had probably belonged to the toilette, as small glass, alabaster, and other vases. Near them lay the bronze lock, hasps, and setting of a casket, in which they had probably been deposited. In another chamber, apparently adapted for a triclinium, a bedstead was found similar to the one now in the National Museum at Naples, which excited so much attention at the time of its discovery; and in the same apartment two bronze vases were recovered in good condition.

The new International Court of Appeal at Alexandria was formally opened by the Khedive, on Monday, in the Resolute Palace. His Highness, who was surrounded by his Ministers and other officers of state, delivered an address to the Judges, in which he said:—"With the aid of the Sultan and the support of foreign Powers I have been enabled to instal the new tribunal. I rejoice to see around me so many eminent and honourable men to whom I can with every confidence intrust the administration of justice. I am convinced that all interests will find in their wisdom perfect security, and that the new tribunal will thus obtain obedience and respect. This is a day that will be marked in Egyptian history as the commencement of a new era of civilisation. God aiding, I am persuaded that the prosperous future of this great work is assured." The Khedive then received the congratulations of the representatives of foreign Powers and the diplomatic body. A reception was held subsequently, which was very numerous attended by the leading members of the banking and commercial community, all of whom offered their congratulations to his Highness.

## THE CHURCH.

### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Austin, George, to be Rector of Whitley.  
Burr, Nialan B., Vicar of North Baddesley; Vicar of Chalforth.  
Blakiston, R. M., Secretary of the Incorporated Church Building Society.  
Britton, Arthur P., Curate at Thorverton and Vicar of Neherese.  
Chase, H. J. N., Vicar of Christ Church, Montpelier, Weston.  
Clarke, Percy C., Vicar of St. Mary's, Staplefield, Sussex.  
Elers, Edward Henry, Vicar of Boldre.  
Heathcote, Evelyn Dawsonne, Vicar of Sparsholt.  
Lovelin, Alfred Peter, Vicar of Ousebury.  
Trentham, Somerset G., Vicar of Kemelworth.  
Ridings, E. H., Rector of St. Clement's, Worcester.  
Roberts, W. J. B., Vicar of Shelford, Notts.  
Rowe, David, Vicar of St. John's, Hale, Farnham.  
Scott, R. Cooper, Vicar of St. John's, Chester.  
Southwell, H. G., Rector of Redwells, Lincolnshire.  
Symonds, W., Rector of Stockport, Cheshire.  
Thompson, C. J., Vicar of St. John's, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.  
Tufill, G., Perpetual Curate of Wood Green, Wexhambury, Staffordshire.  
Walsh, William, Rector of Great Costes—*Gardiner*.

The Bishop of Chester, on Thursday week, consecrated the Church of St. John the Baptist, Hartford, near Northwich, which has been rebuilt and the burying-ground enlarged, at a cost of £4000, the result of voluntary contributions.

Climping church, near Chichester, was reopened by the Bishop of Chichester on Thursday week. Though the number of inhabitants does not exceed 300, a sum of £2200 has been spent in the restoration of the building.

The first stone of the new Church of St. Etheldred, Goldham, in the Isle of Ely, was laid last week. It is to accommodate about 170 persons. The stone was also laid of a new church at Leake, Lincolnshire.

A beautiful apse with five windows, filled with rich stained glass, added to the parish church at Tofting Graveney, was, on the 22nd ult., consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. The Bishop of Guildford was also present.

The Bishop of Manchester, on Thursday week, consecrated the new burial-ground attached to the parish church, Radcliffe Hall. The ground is 2000 square yards in extent, and has been given by the Earl of Wilton.

Lord Eversley presided, last week, over a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen, at which it was resolved to commission Mr. R. Belt to execute a bust of the late Canon Kingsley, to be placed in Chester Cathedral.

A memorial signed by 140,481 members of the Church of England has been addressed to the Queen, praying her Majesty not to countenance the proposals to legalise the use of vestments and the eastward position of the celebrant at holy communion.

The Public Worship Act came into operation on Thursday. The Judge of the new court (Lord Penzance) has been appointed, the rules and orders are framed, and the use of an apartment in Lambeth Palace for the holding of the Court has been granted.

Under the patronage of Princess Mary Adelaide a bazaar and fancy sale has been held in the grounds of Mr. Arthur Cooper, Twickenham Park, in aid of the building fund of St. Stephen's Church, East Twickenham, the foundation-stone of which was laid by her Royal Highness last summer.

In consequence of the suspension of the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie, service was performed at St. Alban's, Holborn, on Sunday, by the Rev. Mr. Stanton; but, after the first lesson, he proceeded with the congregation to St. Vedast's, Chapside, where the holy communion was celebrated with elaborate ritual.

Trinity Chapel, Conduit-street, having been closed after an existence as a place of worship for 184 years, the members of the congregation have presented their minister, the Rev. John Macnaught, M.A., with a purse of money and a testimonial engraved on vellum, to express their affection and esteem for him.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, while entirely sympathising with those who wish to make the cathedral in every way an object of interest to the working classes, are unable at present to entertain the proposal that on certain days in the week the building should be thrown open to the public without the payment of the usual fees.

The fine church of Over Wallop, Hants, after a thorough restoration, was reopened last week, when a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Nottingham. At a luncheon which was afterwards held a handsome clock was given to the Rector, the Rev. H. J. Fellowes, who two years ago had built the chancel at his own expense. The total cost of the restoration has been £4000, of which Mr. Fellowes is a contributor of £1600.

The Church of St. John the Baptist, Colaton Raleigh, was consecrated, last week, by the Bishop of Exeter, the structure having been rebuilt at a cost of about £1800.

Several distinguished members of the clergy and laity of the Church of England were present at the annual meeting, on Wednesday, of the Incumbents' Sustentation Fund, and the objects of that benevolent association—to increase the stipends belonging to the poorer class of livings—were advocated by the Archbishop of Canterbury (who presided), the Marquis of Lorne, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Lord Selborne, Dean Stanley, and others.

Canterbury Convocation reassembled on Tuesday, when the Lower House began a debate on the ornaments rubric. The Dean of Lincoln moved the previous question, which was rejected by 44 to 24. Notice was then given of a number of amendments. The debate on the question of rubrics was continued on Wednesday, the most remarkable feature being a proposal by Canon Miller, in order to "lubricate proceedings," that the use of vestments might possibly be allowed if they were declared to have no doctrinal significance.

Lord Sulistbury, on Tuesday, received an influential deputa- tion, which pointed out the importance and necessity of increasing the episcopate in India. His Lordship admitted that a more extended system of Church work was requisite. At the same time he did not counsel an appeal to the Legislature. As far as he had been able to ascertain, he thought it possible, under the existing state of the law, to afford the relief asked for, but would not pledge himself to the exact mode in which it could be done.

The chancel of St. Andrew's, Histon, a beautiful Early English church, was reopened, last week, by Archdeacon Emery, after a restoration which has extended over a period of three years. In 1872 Mrs. Sumpter, the lady of the manor, undertook the south transept, at a cost of £1500. In the following year the north transept and aisles were restored, at a cost of £1200, and now the chancel has been rebuilt at a cost of £1500, of which the lay improprisor (Mr. F. W. Rowley) has contributed a third. The whole of the works have been under the care of Sir Gilbert Scott, and they are described as exceedingly successful.

The Bishop of Lincoln reopened the parish church of Clayworth, Notts, on the 17th ult., after a restoration by Mr. J. S. Scott, which has cost about £3000. The principal donors have been Mr. J. Laycock, of Wiseton, and his son, the family of the Otters, who have been resident in the parish for several centuries, Miss Fox, Mrs. Collingwood, and many others. The painted east window has been given by the Rev. A. Tatham, of Southwell, in the memory of his uncle, who had been for sixty-three years Rector of Clayworth, who was also the last Canon of Southwell, and who left £1000 for the restoration of the church. A new window for the west end of the south aisle has been given by the Rev. Mr. Harcourt Vernon, of Grove Hall; and a small window in St. Nicholas Chantry is to be filled with stained glass at the expense of the Rev. S. R. Hole, of Cauntton Manor, Newark.

Mr. B. B. Mansfield writes to the *Times* under date June 29, from Fingrove, Westend, Southampton:—"On Saturday, June 12, the steeple of our parish (Westend) church was struck by lightning, and a considerable portion of one side was destroyed, the debris being driven to some hundred yards' distance. There is an accurate sketch of it in the *Illustrated London News* of last week. The fall of the remainder being imminent, the church could no longer be used, and it became necessary to pull it down. But how was it to be done? Architects and engineers were nonplussed, and experienced steeple climbers altogether declined to set foot on the tottering edifice. It was reserved for local talent to design and accomplish the undertaking, which was most successfully carried out this (Tuesday) afternoon. Spars were lashed to the tower below the steeple, which reached a height several feet higher than the steeple (itself 150 ft. high); to the top was fastened a pulley carrying a rope, by which means a noose was run up, and then lowered till it fell over the top of the steeple; then, with a long and strong pull at the ropes to which the noose was fastened, the topmost portion of the steeple (consisting of a solid block of stone about 6 ft. high) was pulled off. Again the noose was raised and lowered over the truncated cone; but before taking another haul it was necessary to weaken the ruin by sawing through beams and knocking out bricks on the side towards which it was intended to guide its descent. This most difficult proceeding was carried out very successfully, and at another pull the remainder of the edifice collapsed and fell with grand effect, without causing the slightest injury to any person or to the body of the church. The entire credit of the operation is due to Mr. Haines, builder, of Westend."

Mr. Gladstone has an article in the *Contemporary Review* for July, in which he addresses himself to the question, "Is the Church worth preserving?" answering it in the affirmative, and urging that, for the sake of preserving the Church, litigation in ecclesiastical matters should be resorted to as little as possible. Mr. Gladstone concludes as follows:—"England expects every man to do his duty"; and this is an attempt at doing mine, not without a full measure of respect for those who are charged with a task, now more than ever arduous, in the declaration and enforcement of the law. To lessen the chances of misapprehension I sum up, in the following propositions, a paper which, though lengthened, must, I know, be dependent to a large extent upon liberal interpretation:—1. The Church of this great nation is worth preserving; and for that end much may well be borne. 2. In the existing state of minds and of circumstances, preserved it cannot be if we shift its balance of doctrinal expression, be it by an alteration of the Prayer Book (either way) in contested points, or be it by treating rubrical interpretations of the matters heretofore most sharply contested on the basis of 'doctrinal significance.' 3. The more we trust to moral forces and the less to penal proceedings (which are to a considerable extent exclusive one of the other), the better for the Establishment and even for the Church. 4. If litigation is to be continued, and to remain within the bounds of safety, it is highly requisite that it should be confined to the repression of such proceedings as really imply unfaithfulness to the national religion. 5. In order that judicial decisions on ceremonial may habitually enjoy the large measure of authority, finality, and respect which attaches in general to the sentences of our courts, it is requisite that they should have uniform regard to the rules and results of full historical investigation, and should, if possible, allow to stand over for the future matters insufficiently cleared, rather than decide them upon partial and fragmentary evidence."

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Dr. Oswald Home Bell, professor of anatomy and medicine in St. Andrew's University, died at St. Andrew's on Thursday week. Professor Bell was seized about four months ago with an attack of pleurisy, which developed into a complication of diseases, baffling all skill to alleviate.

Mr. George Grove, editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, has had conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. by the Senate of Durham University, sitting in convocation, in recognition of his eminent services rendered to literature.—Mr. Frederic T. Marsh, a blind gentleman, has successfully completed his divinity course in this University. Mr. Marsh was educated in the College for Blind Sons of Gentlemen, Worcester, and obtained a scholarship at entrance and an exhibition at the end of his first year.

The following have been elected scholars at Rugby:—Classical—Bartlett, from Mr. Price's, Maidenhead; Arnold, Mr. Harrison's, Dunchurch; Simey, Mr. Gascoigne's, Derby; Leslie, Mr. Sanderson's, Elstree; Marsh, Mr. Furness's, Rugby; Bateson, Mr. Waterfield's, East Sheen; Newton, Mr. Browning's, Banbury. Mathematical—Simey, Mr. Gascoigne's, Derby; Gedde, Mr. Gedde's, Malvern Wells. Science—Grant, Mr. Furness's, Rugby. French—La Motte, Mr. Jones's, Blackheath.

After service, at which the Bishop of Carlisle preached, the annual festival of King's College took place on Tuesday. The Reverend Canon Barry, Principal of the College, presided at a luncheon, and speeches were delivered by the Bishop of Carlisle, the Reverend Dr. Vaughan, and others.

The distribution of prizes to the successful students of the General Literature and Applied Sciences Department of King's College took place, on Thursday, in the great hall—the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding.

The junior scholarships for 1875, at Wellington College, have been awarded to Kirkpatrick, Benson, scholar, Pearce, Scudamore, Capper, Sidney, and Marling. Kirkpatrick, Scudamore, and Capper were from Mr. Waterfield's, East Sheen; Pearce and Marling, from the Rev. Dr. Huntingford's, Wimbledon; and Sidney, from the Rev. A. H. Morton's, Farnborough.

The Rev. Alfred George Edwards, B.A., late scholar and exhibitor of Jesus College, Oxford, has been appointed to the Wardenship of the College of Mlanodavery, vacant by the prebend of the Rev. W. Watkins, M.A.

The annual commemoration at St. Peter's College, Radley, was held on Tuesday.

## "HAYMAKERS."

It would be pleasant enough, in these first days of July, to contemplate the busy scene of simple rural industry which Mr. Lawrence Duncan has depicted, were it not for the untimely drenching rains which have, we fear, done a great deal of damage in our English hay-fields. Let us still be thankful, however, that this country of ours is spared the far more terrible disasters with which Southern France and Hungary have been so grievously afflicted during the past week. Let us be grateful, we say, that these British Islands, with their temperate, though moist, climate, are almost wholly exempt from drought, and can never be parched like the torrid plains of Australia, or suddenly desolated, like the western prairies of America, by the sweeping fury of a mighty land-fire. Indeed, we are fully persuaded that the partial loss now and then of a hay, or even a corn, harvest, is amply compensated by the rich benefits of our abundant rainfall, equally diffused throughout the year, which supplies the fullest foliage, the finest grass, the most valuable root-crops, the best-fed cattle, the sweetest dairy produce, and the loveliest verdure of scenery upon earth. For all that, we confess, one has to remember the need of a perpetual umbrella, and it is seldom safe to lie down upon the turf or sit beneath the hedge in an English meadow; but those who don't like it may emigrate to the Antipodes or to the Western Hemisphere as soon as they please. They will see nothing to compare with the delightful ordinary aspects of our dear native country in its agricultural and pastoral districts, or with the frank goodwill of its people in their social companies of labour or harmless pastime. The foreign peasant, neither a capitalist and employer nor a servant for hire, may drudge for himself, in his endless solitary toil, on the single rod of land that belongs to him; and he may, perhaps, earn a less reward, with risks and cares much greater than the wage-paid working man of England. The lonely cotter, who in some distant region of the globe now expects the promised independence that he was to have gained by emigration, may call no man his master or patron; and he may enjoy a surly self-satisfaction in reflecting that

I care for nobody, no, not I.

And nobody cares for me!

But there will yet remain some of a disposition to prefer the home life and the society of their village neighbours, who form such a lively and cheerful assembly—men and women, the old and the young—all briskly engaged in their occupation of hay-making, as is represented by the artist in this agreeable picture.

On Monday the Lord Mayor of Dublin, together with the Aldermen and Councillors, paid a state visit to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of York, who had arrived in Dublin that morning. After a déjeuner at the Mansion House they proceeded in covered carriages to a review of garrison troops in Phoenix Park, where they were introduced to several of the American visitors. In the evening the Lord Mayors of London, Dublin, and York, accompanied by the Lady Mayoresses, visited the Gaiety Theatre, at which Mrs. John Woods and her company performed. On Tuesday the Lord Mayor of Dublin entertained at a banquet the Lord Mayors of London and York and the Irish and American teams of riflemen. The Lord Mayors of London and York, with Mr. Sheriff Ellis, made an excursion, on Wednesday, to the county of Wicklow, and left for England by the mail-boat in the evening.

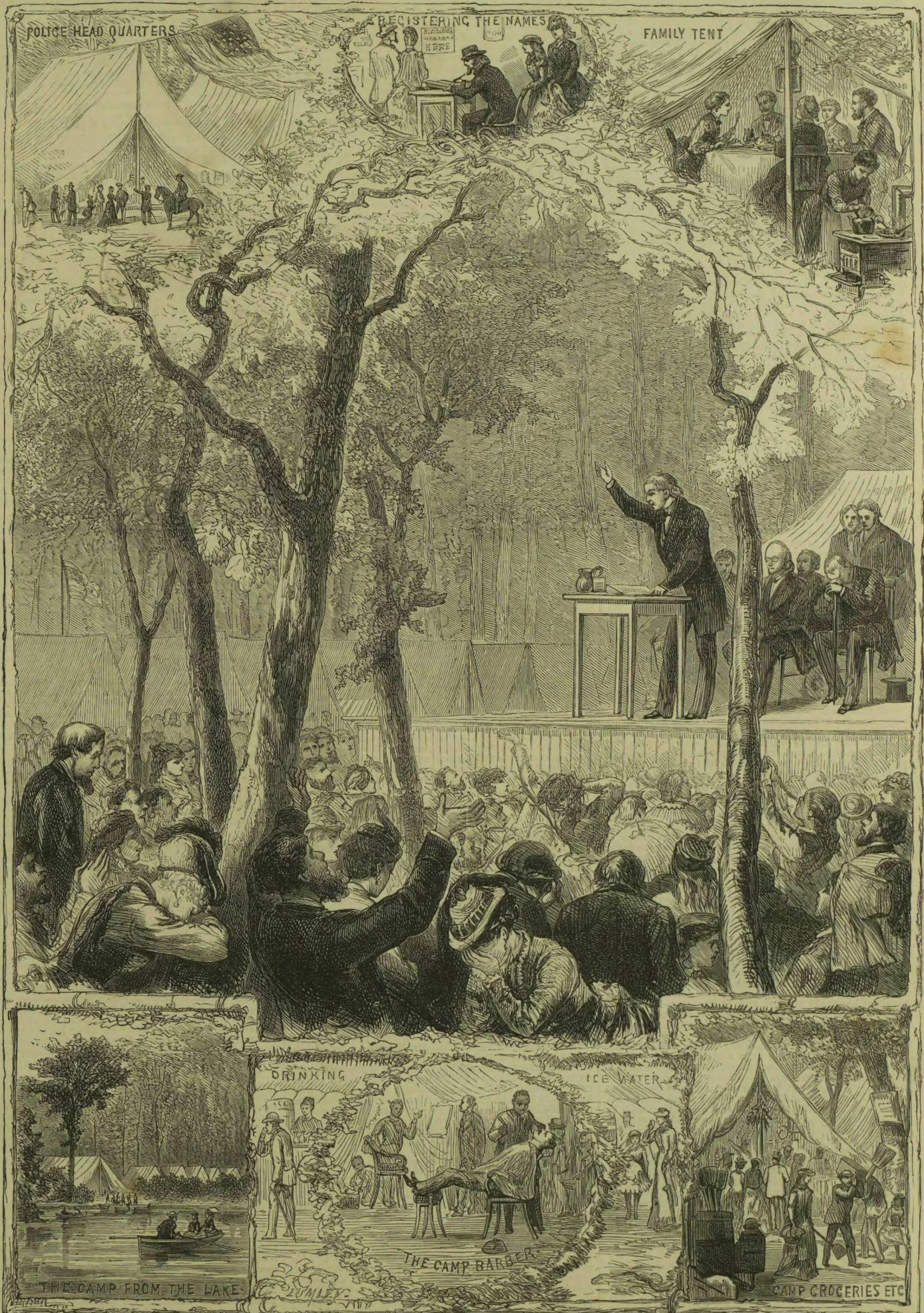
In addition to the doings of benevolent institutions given in the Supplement, the following events occurred on Wednesday:—About 3000 persons sat down to dinner at the anniversary festival in aid of the Licensed Victuallers' School, held at the Alexandra Palace, and subscriptions to the amount of £5800 were announced.—The Archbishop of York opened, with a religious service, a new wing at the British Orphan Asylum, Slough. His Grace afterwards distributed the prizes to the pupils.—The prizes to the boys on board the school frigate Conway were distributed at Liverpool by the First Lord of the Admiralty; and the prizes to the boys on board the Archæus and Gloucester training-ships by the Earl of Shaftesbury.—The annual fête in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, held at the Crystal Palace, was a great success.—The Duke of Westminster laid the foundation-stone of a building to be erected at Shadwell, adjoining the Peabody dwellings, for the East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women. The site has been bought at a cost of £1900, and the erection and furnishing of the hospital will entail a further expenditure of £15,000, of which sum nearly £7000 has to be raised. The charity was begun in 1853 in a very small way by Mr. and Mrs. Heckford, and has rapidly extended itself, until, to meet the increasing demands upon it, it has been found necessary to erect these premises.





"HAYMAKERS." BY LAWRENCE DUNCAN.





AN AMERICAN RELIGIOUS CAMP MEETING.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

On a certain day in this week opportunity was afforded for judging how a Home Rule Parliament would demean itself; for the first three bills on the paper being Irish, it was palpable that they would occupy the whole sitting, and one of them alone practically did so. The result of observation was to lead to an impression that some little eccentricity and want of homogeneity characterised the proceedings of the Irish members. In the first place, there were two bills on the same subject standing for second reading, each the property of a prominent Home Ruler; and this may have been taken to indicate absence of concert and union in the party. In the next place, the bill that was moved stood in the name of Mr. O'Shaughnessy; but it was initiated by Mr. Butt, which might have been thought rather a snub to a gentleman who has shown himself of capacity, and of qualities as valuable as they are rare amongst his party—that of moderation in action and gentlemanly mildness of speech and demeanour. It is possible that Mr. O'Shaughnessy was not pleased by his bill being taken out of his hands; at any rate, he was restless, moved from place to place, even sat once on the Ministerial side, and went in and out often while Mr. Butt was speaking. Then it was observable that the Home Rulers did not trouble themselves to be present in numbers until late in the day, and for several hours the debate was most un-irishly quiet, even Mr. Butt, in his opening speech, being subdued in manner and curiously low in voice. As to the rhetorical power developed it was small—so small as to be a vanishing quantity. An exception was to be found in Mr. Mulholland, who was almost epigrammatic; but then he is a Conservative, and, by consequence, not a Home Ruler. Dreariness was personified by Mr. O'Reilly, who, with his sing-song intonation, suggested the idea of a tepid elocutionist chanting Ossian. The course pursued by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach induced the idea that he was like a skilful fisherman tickling his fish by a taking-in appearance, but very unsubstantial bait. Perhaps Mr. Butt thought something like this, for in his reply he raged furiously, and refused to be placated into not going to a division.

Those who remember anything of the proceedings of the Legislature may recollect that last week the Prime Minister got into a complication and a perplexity with the House, complaints having been made of the state of business, and especially the backwardness of Supply. Now, be it understood that, however some of the restless spirits (of no mighty sort) of the Opposition might fret and fume about the delay in bringing forward the Estimates, they were not influenced by that patriotism, of which some of them ludicrously prated, in regard to the service of the country; but by a morbid desire to get on a number of more or less feeble motions which stood for going into Supply. This clique, which can individually be counted on one's fingers, managed to check an attempt on the part of the Government (during the Premier's absence) to get a vote of money on account; and it was necessary for Mr. Disraeli to intervene in person, and endeavour to throw his glamour over the recalcitrant section of the House. This he did in a very skilful way, partly by persuasion and partly by promising to take Supply every possible day for a fortnight. Having by this means got the vote on account, he fixed Supply for a morning sitting; not probably caring about taking any votes, as he was at his monetary ease for a month, but in order to clear off the private members' crochets, which hung, barnacle-wise, on the Estimates; and one of them was actually disposed of in a whole sitting. On the evening on which he effected an arrangement of differences, and to effect which he had to make a long speech, he also had to move the second reading of the Agricultural Holdings Bill, which was a critical operation in the face of a large section of country gentlemen. Consequently his physical powers were largely drawn upon, and he was bodily languid, and, truth to say, not rhetorically brilliant; and there was a somewhat tiresome recurrence to Mr. Pusey, a bucolic member for Berkshire, who flourished half a century ago, and whose very name was probably unknown to most of the audience. In the course of the discussion it appeared that the agricultural members were halting between distaste of any stirring of tenant right, even though Mr. Pusey had indorsed it, and their party loyalty, and so it became judicious for the Premier to make a moving appeal to them. And so, at a very late hour, after having conscientiously sat through the whole discussion, Mr. Disraeli wrought up his corporeal and mental faculties to an effort which was rhetorically in his best manner, and was a fine triumph of intellect and elocution over personal languor.

There is in the House an Irish member, who for years has so identified himself with all the sittings, from the first hours to the last, that he is as well known to the habitués as the Speaker, the clerks at the table, and the doorkeepers. Ever and anon, in debate, he bubbles up for a few moments, like a fire-plug when first turned on, and, like the rush of water therefrom, subsides in a few minutes. For some years he had, in every Session, a motion on the paper asking for the establishment of a Royal residence in Ireland; but somehow it has always been jostled out of the list; and though he has frequently ludicrously implored the Prime Ministers to set a day specially apart for bringing it on, he has never succeeded until now. On one evening this week the motion stood first, and Mr. Stacpoole, doubtless with the intense satisfaction of an inventor who has at last got an opportunity for exhibiting his "Eureka," presented himself with effusion. His elocution is peculiar; he speaks rapidly, and, as it were, snaps out his words, so that he is not very intelligible, and certainly not elegant. On this occasion, though he was worked up to a sort of fervour, so much so as to exclaim once that he knew he was getting rather warm, he was unable to get over his aptitude for running down in a few minutes, and nearly collapsed soon after he began. However, he had recourse to a manuscript about him, from which he read what he wished to say; once coming to grief, so far as sequence was concerned, by one of the leaves of his MS. having got misplaced. Altogether, it was a funny exhibition, and was received by the House in much the same way as it would have been received a monologue by a comic actor; with this distinction, however, that the latter would have been intentionally droll, while Mr. Stacpoole was intensely earnest, and therefore the more unconsciously comic. Curiously enough, the motion was seconded by Mr. Hankey, who is the "other" member for Peterborough, who, in mixing himself up in a proceeding which was treated as ludicrous by the House, suggested that the eccentricity of Mr. Whalley, his colleague, has proved contagious. In fact, the Irish members pool-poohed the motion, greatly to Mr. Stacpoole's indignation, who angrily declared that he would not be pool-poohed by any of them, and this after he had fully undergone the operation. Notwithstanding a spluttering protest, he withdrew his motion, amidst chaffing and hilarious sounds.

A notion has become rather prevalent that the measures of the Government, well-intentioned as some of them are, have no backbone in them, being in fact all, or nearly all, of them of a permissive, and so of dead-letter character. But the bettling or even sneering which has been bubbling about has received a check, owing to a legitimate triumph obtained by the Home Secretary one evening this week. The occasion

was the second reading of the Employers and Workmen's Bill, which is the property of Mr. Cross. In the outset a great advantage was gained by the circumstance that Lord Robert Montagu undertook to block the measure, and in his demeanour, language, and sentiments, and above all by his strident vociferation, rendered himself so obnoxious that a feeling of sympathy with Mr. Cross was created. To describe Lord Robert Montagu's style is difficult; but some idea may be formed of it by saying that it is akin to the deviousness and manœuvring of Mr. Whalley, while he exceeds that gentleman's in roariness of voice and offensiveness of manner. Second in the debate was Mr. Lowe, and he appeared in a new character; for he was gentle, kindly, sympathising, pleasant, and suggested an allocation of words, never applicable to him before, which the Laureate adopts when speaking of the south wind—"Soft and Low." After him came a cataract of praise of the Home Secretary. In the universal chorus joined the most adverse elements. There was Lord Elcho, in a state of unwonted urbanity; there were the working-men members—Mr. Macdonald in his superlative, and Mr. Burt in his homely way; and even the stony politico-economic heart of Mr. Mundella softened by a grin, and he was slightly sympathetic. At times Mr. Cross seemed to be overwhelmed by the genial shower which fell upon him, and he bent down his head and covered his face with his hands to conceal the blush of pleasure that pervaded his countenance. On that same evening the Government, or rather the Chancellor of the Exchequer, achieved another triumph; for, despite the opposition of such a dilettante financier as Mr. Hubbard and the inept and unintrusted resistance of Mr. C. E. Lewis, his National Debt (Sinking Fund) Bill passed its last stage by acclamation, a miracle having appeared in the fact that Mr. Fawcett was found for once cordially supporting a proposition which did not emanate from himself.

## PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Malmesbury explained, yesterday week, in reply to Lord Camperdown, that a site had been selected on the heights above Dartmouth for the erection of a naval training college, and that the examination of the cadets would in future be of a less trying character than formerly. The Duke of Somerset and Lord Houghton expressed their approbation of the proposal of the Government; and, after some observations from Lord Dunsany, Lord Elphinstone, and Lord Lansdale, the subject dropped. On the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Ecclesiastical Fees Redistribution Bill was read the second time. The Juries (Ireland) Bill was also read the second time; the Offences Against the Person Bill the third time; and the Survey of Great Britain Acts Continuance Bill, the Glebe Loans (Ireland) Bill, and the Railway Companies Bill were passed through Committee. The Friendly Societies Bill was brought from the Commons and read the first time.

On Monday the Public Health Bill and the Registration of Trade Marks Bill were read the second time. The subject of the numbers and quality of militia recruits, and the physical and military efficiency of the militia reserve, was raised by Lord Waverley, and information on these matters was given by Lord Cadogan. The Commons' Amendments to the Artisans' Dwellings Bill were considered; and the Metropolis Management Acts Amendment Bill, and the Survey of Great Britain Acts Continuance Bill were read the third time.

Some measures were advanced a stage on Tuesday, including the Canada Copyright Bill and the Public Records (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, which were passed through Committee, and several Provisional Orders Confirmation Bills.

Their Lordships sat for two hours and a half on Thursday, during which time they read the following bills the third time—namely, Public Records (Ireland) Act Amendment, Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Provisional Order, Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (London), Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation, and Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation Bills. The Registration of Trade Marks and the Pollution of Rivers Bills passed through Committee. The Canada Copyright, the Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation (Abingdon, Barnsley, &c.), and the Local Government Boards Poor Law Provisional Orders Confirmation (Oxford, &c.) Bills, as amended, were reported.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It was proposed by Mr. Stacpoole, yesterday week, to establish a Royal residence in Ireland. The motion, however, did not meet with any material support, and, after some discussion, it was withdrawn. The subject of the opium traffic in India with reference to its gradual abolition was brought forward by Mr. Mark Stewart, and debated at considerable length. On a division a motion condemning the traffic was negatived by 94 to 57, and the House went into Committee of Supply. Votes on account, amounting to £1,222,600 for the Civil Service, and £250,000 for the Post Office, were agreed to. Progress was also made with classes 2 and 3 of the Civil Service Estimates.

The second reading of the Employers and Workmen Bill was moved on Monday. The bill was opposed by Lord Robert Montagu, but was generally approved by other speakers, including Mr. Lowe, Mr. Forster, Mr. Macdonald, and Mr. Burt, and the motion was agreed to. The Conspiracy and Protection of Property Bill, which is a supplement to the above-named measure, also passed the second reading without discussion. The National Debt (Sinking Fund) Bill was then considered and read the third time. Afterwards the Land Titles and Transfer Bill was further discussed in Committee.

At a morning sitting on Tuesday Mr. Lowe brought forward a grievance of the civilians in the North-West Provinces of India, and moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the matter; but he did not press his motion. The subject of Post Office annuities and insurance was also raised by Mr. Salt. Lord Elcho inquired whether steps could be taken to have the men of the Army Reserves out for any future autumn manoeuvres; but Mr. Hardy said he could not give a conclusive answer at present. The Civil Service Estimates were then discussed until the suspension of the sitting, at seven o'clock. When the House resumed, at nine o'clock, it was at once counted out.

The second reading of the County Boards (Ireland) Bill, the object of which is to substitute partly elective boards for grand juries in the management of local affairs, was moved, on Wednesday, by Mr. Butt. Its rejection was proposed by Mr. Bruen, and, on a division, the bill was thrown out by 182 to 125. The second reading of the Industrial Savings Banks Bill was also rejected by 107 to 82.

In reply to Sir W. Sterling Maxwell on Thursday, Mr. Bourke stated that steps were being taken for the prosecution of the gardener of the late Mr. Hinde, who was accused of his murder near Naples in March last, and that a portion of the expenses attending the trial would be borne by the British Treasury. Mr. Disraeli, in reply to Mr. Anderson, said that the Sheriff's Courts (Scotland) Bill was undoubtedly an important one, which he should like to see passed, and that was all he could say on the subject. In answer to a question from Mr. Morgan Lloyd, Mr. Disraeli stated that

the Judicature Bill would be the first order on Monday. Lord Eslington, on Education Estimates, called attention to the case of Mrs. Marks, and moved that, in the opinion of this House, the cordial co-operation of School Boards and Boards of Guardians within their respective districts is essential to the just and beneficial exercise of the powers conferred upon School Boards of enforcing attendance at school upon children of the labouring poor. After some discussion the motion was negatived without a division. Mr. Horsman then occupied the attention of the House upon the subject of the pension recently granted to ex-Governor Eyre. Several other motions having been disposed of, the House went into Committee of Supply upon the Education votes and the British Museum votes.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The donations to the Hospital Sunday Fund have reached £25,000, and £200 or more has still to be paid in.

A new skating-rink, capable of accommodating a large number of persons, was opened, on Wednesday afternoon, at the Lillie-bridge grounds.

The Royal Colonial Institute held its annual meeting, on Wednesday, when the report of the operations for the past year was submitted. The Duke of Manchester was re-elected president for the ensuing twelve months, and Prince Christian and the Earl of Carnarvon were re-elected vice-presidents.

Under the presidency of Archdeacon Trollope, a meeting of the Byron Memorial Committee was held, on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, and it was resolved to place a marble slab over the spot where Lord Byron lies buried, in Hucknall Torkard church, and to invite further funds for the erection of a suitable memorial of the poet in London.

At Wednesday's meeting of the School Board for London, Sir Charles Reed presiding, the questions of the expenditure of the board and of the summonses of parents for not sending their children to school, with the remarks thereon by certain of the police magistrates, underwent a discussion. It was resolved to establish two classes for practical cookery.

Sir Henry Rawlinson presided, on Thursday week, over a meeting held in Willis's Rooms to aid the Asia Minor Famine Relief Fund, and gave an account of the very painful condition of the distressed country. Resolutions were passed recommending the case to public sympathy and approving what has been done by the relief committee.

At the annual meeting of the Cobden Club, last Saturday, a report giving an account of the operations of the society, and noting that its gold medal had been awarded to M. Michel Chevalier, who is to take the chair at the dinner, on July 17, was adopted. A letter from M. Gambetta accepting the proposal to elect him a member of the club was also read.

The members of the Statistical Society of London, which was established in 1834 for the purpose of procuring, arranging, and publishing facts calculated to illustrate the condition and prospects of society, held their annual dinner on Tuesday at the Pall-mall Restaurant. Mr. James Heywood, F.R.S., the president, took the chair.

Sir C. Reed, chairman of the School Board for London, yesterday week, presided over a meeting at the Mansion House, convened to consider the expediency of raising a fund to carry out systematic instruction in the art of swimming in the public elementary schools of the metropolis. Amongst the speakers in support of the object of the gathering were Vice-Admiral Ommanney, Sir F. Arrow, Mr. E. H. Currie, Sir A. Brady, and Mr. Macgregor.

Admiral Strange distributed, on Thursday week, the prizes to the students attending the medical school attached to Charing-Cross Hospital. The Dean read a report which showed that the medical school was making satisfactory progress, and that the number of students was on the increase. The prizes were then distributed, and the chairman addressed the students briefly on the importance of their profession and the value of application and steady habits.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 85,233, of whom 32,899 were in workhouses and 52,334 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures show a decrease of 9179, 16,169, and 20,893 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 511, of whom 341 were men, 131 women, and 36 children under sixteen.

It was resolved at a preliminary meeting held at the Mansion House, yesterday week, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, to call a public meeting for the purpose of promoting the objects of the Training School for Music, and a committee to organise arrangements was appointed. Sir H. Cole stated that it is contemplated that there shall be 300 scholarships of £40 a year, each to be tenable for five years, though they will probably require to be content with fifty or one hundred scholarships for the first twelve months.

The attractions at the Alexandra Palace next week will include a performance on Monday, by the Haymarket Company, of "David Garrick," in which Mr. Sothern will make his last appearance this season; and on the same day another visit to the park will be made by the members of the Four-in-Hand Club. On Tuesday the National Temperance Fête is to be held; on Wednesday the Brass Band Contest of the Metropolitan Schools will take place; on Thursday the last of the series of Italian Concerts will be given by the artists and chorus of the Royal Italian Opera; and on Saturday the sixth of the series of popular concerts will be given.

The Council of the Society of Arts gave its conversation yesterday week, in the rooms and galleries of the South Kensington Museum, which were brilliantly filled. Major-General Eardley-Wilmot, chairman, received the visitors, numbering nearly 6000, in the south court, while in the north court the band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. Dan Godfrey, performed a selection of orchestral music.—On the same day the twenty-fourth annual conference between the council of the Society of Arts and the representatives of institutions in union with it was held at the house of the society, Adelphi. Major-General Eardley-Wilmot took the chair. Many useful suggestions were made.

There was a great gathering of Conservatives at the biennial banquet of the Middlesex Conservative Registration Association on Wednesday. The Marquis of Salisbury, who was one of the guests, congratulated the electors of the county on the feat they achieved at the last election, when the nation recorded a verdict that would long be remembered—that it would never endure destructive legislation. The Government, he added, had determined to remember the traditions of the British Constitution, and rather to keep the future in view than merely to remember the present.—At the Cambridge Conservative Club annual dinner on the same day, Mr. C. Balls, J.P., presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. Marten and Smollett, the borough members.



Owing to bad weather, the Prince of Wales's garden party which was to have taken place at Chiswick on Thursday afternoon, has been postponed till Monday next.

The fancy bazaar for the schoolroom at Nablos, held in the grounds of Mr. Justice Lush, in Avenue-road, P. 2nd, Pink, produced a profit for the charity, which is quite unseasonable, of more than £300.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, with the leading members of the Corporation of London and a number of other visitors, were on Saturday last entertained in princely style at a delightful garden party by Sir John and Lady Bennett. The pleasant festive gathering had been arranged by Sir John Bennett in order that the Lord Mayor might meet the Mayor and Town Council of Hastings, with which favourite Watering Place his Lordship is closely connected by family ties. The large party—about 600 in all—was conveyed to and from London by special trains, and spent what the Lord Mayor aptly termed an enjoyable holiday away from the bricks and mortar of town at the fine old English residence of Sir John Bennett, The Banks, Mountfield, near Battle.—The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by several members of the Corporation, have this week paid a visit to the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

The third summer exhibition of the Royal Botanic Society was held, on Wednesday, in the gardens, Regent's Park. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, a large company assembled and well filled the conservatory and large exhibition-tent, the latter being prettily arranged with groups of ferns, cycads, and small flowering plants by the Pine-apple Nursery Company. In the morning the Queen of the Netherlands visited the exhibition, and was received by the Duke of Teck. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by the Duchess of Teck, especially admired the fine show of fruit. The strawberries and grapes, particularly the black Hambro, were unusually good; but the chief attraction was a splendid bunch of bananas, weighing 80lb., from the gardens of Earl Brownlow, who obtained a special prize for it. Preparations were visible in many parts of the gardens for the evening fête which will take place on the 14th inst., and which promises to be of an exceptionally brilliant character. The bands of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards were in attendance.

A banquet was given on Wednesday evening in the corporate hall of the Company of Grocers, in the Poultry, to celebrate the admission of the Earl of Derby, Earl Stanhope, and Sir James Pugh to the honorary freedom of the Grocers' Company, which was founded in 1345. It had been intended to confer the same distinction upon Mr. Disraeli and Lord Chief Justice Cockburn; but the Premier was prohibited by his medical adviser from attending, and the learned Lord Chief Justice was in consequence of indisposition also unable to be present. The Earl of Derby, in reply to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," reviewed the work of the Session. This noble Earl remarked, in the course of his speech, that peace was preeminently the interest of England, and he thought this country might claim for itself no exaggerated share in what might be done to prevent war. England was peculiarly well situated for playing that part for the reason that no question of territorial boundary could possibly arise, and, therefore, any advice which we might give, and any moral influence it might be in our power to exert, was known to be disinterested.

The number of births registered in London last week was 2570, and of deaths 1413. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 172, and the deaths by 72, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There were 2 deaths from smallpox, 25 from measles, 62 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 62 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 17 from diarrhoea. The Registrar-General says:—"The fatality of diarrhoea begins to show more than its accustomed increase at this period of the year, notwithstanding the recent low temperature. The deaths referred to this cause, which had been 31 and 54 in the two previous weeks, further rose to 77 last week, and exceeded by 17 the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years; 56 were of infants under one year of age. The deaths of 3 adults and of 2 infants were referred to simple cholera or choleraic diarrhoea." The 62 fatal cases of scarlet fever exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 25. The fatal cases of measles and whooping-cough differed but slightly from those in recent weeks; those of measles were 14 below, while those of whooping-cough exceeded by 13, the corrected average weekly numbers. The 27 deaths referred to fever were 6 below the average, and included 5 certified as typhus, 14 as enteric or typhoid, and 8 as simple continued fever. In Greater London 2872 births and 1635 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 35.6 and 20.3 per 1000 of the population. In the outer ring the death-rate from all causes, and from the seven principal zymotic diseases, was 15.2 and 1.9 per 1000 respectively, against 21.4 and 4.0 in Inner London. Two deaths were referred to fever both in Croydon and Willesden sub-districts, and 4 more fatal cases of scarlet fever were recorded in West Ham. The mean temperature was 58.6.

Lords Cardwell and Wimmerleigh, Sir J. B. Karslake, Professor Huxley, and Messrs. W. E. Forster, J. E. Erickson, and R. H. Hutton have been gazetted as the Royal Commissioners on the subject of vivisection.

Dr. Croker, Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, has been appointed by the Pope to the Archbishopric of Cashel, the three names submitted to his Holiness by the Irish Catholic clergy being passed over.

With a view to improve the system of draughting Acts of Parliament, the Select Committee on that subject suggest, in their report, that, in preparing a bill, a brief, or short statement, explaining its general object, should accompany it.

The annual festival of the choir of the diocese of Dublin took place on Thursday week in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Dean was present; also about fifty of the clergy (surpliced) of the city and suburbs, and a congregation of some 1300 admitted by tickets. The music—of simple Anglican kind—was correctly and impressively rendered. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Ossory.

The annual show of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, held under the auspices of the Herts Agricultural Society, was opened on Wednesday morning in Haslemead, Hertford. Prizes to the amount of £1000 were awarded. At the annual dinner in the evening Earl Cowper presided, and several members of the Legislature discussed the Agricultural Holdings Bill, and regarded it, on the whole, with favour.

Two new houses were opened and two foundation-stones laid, last Saturday, at Princess Mary's Village Houses, Addlestone, Surrey. The number of houses is now twelve, the two opened on Saturday being the gift of Sir Henry and Lady Selwin-Ibbetson. There are about 12 children in the institution. The foundation-stone of the infirmary was laid by the Duchess of Teck, and that of the new wing of the school by the Earl of Ventnor.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though the surroundings of the Bury Club and Stockbridge meetings last week were as pleasant as ever, the sport showed a great falling off from that provided during the palmy days of Danebury, when the late Marquis of Hastings, the Duke of Hamilton, and others of the same school, thought nothing of putting down £1000 apiece for some T.V.C. sweepstakes. The Champagne Stakes on the Bury Club day was very interesting from the antagonism of King Death and Red Cross Knight. The latter appeared to be running very easily at the distance; but he is either a thorough rogue or a roarer, and, swearing all over the course in the last few strides, was beaten easily by Lord Lonsdale's colt. In spite of Kaleidoscope's ingenious display at Epsom, he was made favourite for the Seventeenth Stockbridge Biennial, but could never catch Father Claret, who made the whole of the running. Kidbrooke, ably steered by Mr. Crawshaw, won two races during the week; and Lowlander, who is playing Prince Charlie's part with brilliant success, ran clean away from Tangible and Slumber in the Stockbridge Cup, and it is hoped that a match will be arranged between him and Galopin over the R.M. at Newmarket, the Derby winner to receive 12lb. for the two years. Kaleidoscope ran very badly in the Troy Stakes, which resulted in a terrific finish between two outsiders, Margarita and Retrostep, the latter—an own brother to Memoria and Telescope, both of whom were very smart as two-year-olds—succumbing by a short head. A high-class field contested the rich Hurstbourne Stakes, Colts, the winner of the New Stakes at Ascot, being made a strong favourite. He, however, was beaten at the distance, and finished absolutely last, the winner turning up in the Julius—Polly Peachum filly, the least fancied of the six runners; King Death was only a head behind her, and we hear that she got very badly off at Ascot, where the positions of the pair were reversed. The meeting was brought to a close with the Sixteenth Biennial Stakes, in which Earl of Dartry, who had been taking matters very easily since Ascot, only just scrambled home in front of the wretched Town Crier, the layers of 10 to 1 on Mr. Savile's horse feeling supremely uncomfortable until his number went up.

The attendance at the Newcastle meeting this week was, if anything, larger than ever; and, though there was no great popular favourite in the Northumberland Plate, the excitement among the spectators was fully as great as usual. In the North Derby, Moriturs at length managed to lose his maidenhead; but the performance was not a great one, as he took the full allowance, while two of his opponents were penalised, and he pulled up so lame that he is not likely to appear in public again for some time. A very promising colt by Blair Athol—The Pet made a successful debut in the Tenth Stephens on Biennial Stakes, and he is probably a really good youngster, for St. Cathbert, who finished a long way behind him, won the Tyro Stakes on the following day, beating a field of eleven, and among them Knight of the Bath, a highly-tried colt in the Rusley stable. The Northumberland Plate brought out a field of twelve—oddly enough, the same number which contested it in 1873 and 1874. Clavours (8 st. 11 lb.) was decidedly first favourite before the fall of the flag, but had no chance under his weight; Daniel (7 st.) ran as badly as he invariably does in public, and Agglethorpe (7 st. 2 lb.) did little better. In fact, nothing had much chance with Harriet Laws (5 st. 7 lb.), on whom little Morgan rode a capital race, and, after making nearly all the running, she beat Owton (7 st.) by three lengths. Eve (7 st. 9 lb.) being a moderate third.

The annual match between Oxford and Cambridge has naturally been the great cricket attraction of the week, and, in spite of very unfavourable weather, nearly 10,000 people have assembled at Lord's each day. Additional interest was felt in the result, owing to the fact that each University had won nineteen matches, and this one, therefore, was a kind of "decider." The finish proved intensely exciting, as Cambridge had three wickets to go down, and only wanted fourteen runs to win, when A. W. Ridley, the Oxford captain, went on with job, and bowled W. S. Patterson with his first ball. Shortly afterwards H. M. Sims was beautifully caught by Pulman off Lang's bowling, and as A. P. Smith, the last man, was bowled by Ridley without scoring, Oxford won a splendidly-contested match by six runs. We append the full score—

OXFORD.			
	1st inn.		2nd inn.
A. J. Webb, c Smith, b Sharpe	55	Blackie, b Sharpe	21
T. W. Lang, b Sims	43	and b Sharpe	2
D. Campbell, c Smith, b Sharpe	1	b Sharpe	0
A. W. Ridley, b Patterson	21	c Smith, b Patterson	12
H. Briggs, c Smith, b Patterson	2	b Greenfield	1
W. W. Pulman, c Blackie, b Sharpe	1	c Hamilton, b Sharpe	1
V. Royle, b Patterson	1	c Hamilton, b Sharpe	0
F. M. Buckland, b Sims	22	b Patterson	2
W. H. Gane, st Hamilton, b Patterson	5	c Lewis, b Patterson	0
H. G. Tyler, c Greenfield, b Sharpe	1	not out	12
W. Ford, Kebley, not out	2	c Patterson, b Sharpe	11
Byes 15, 1-b 3, w 2	20	Byes	1
Total	300	Total	157
CAMBRIDGE.			
	1st inn.		2nd inn.
F. G. Greenfield, c Ridley, b Kebley	18	c Campbell, b Royle	14
A. P. Lucas, c Buckland, b Ridley	19	b Buckland	5
H. G. Longman, c Ridley, b Buckland	40	b Royle	23
W. Blackie, b Buckland	19	b Royle	1
Hon. E. Lytton, c and Lang	23	c Webb, b Buckland	2
H. M. Sims, h w b Lang	5	c P. Smith, b Lang	1
G. Mason, b Lang	1	b Ridley	1
W. S. Patterson, c Ridley, b Buckland	42	b Ridley	1
C. F. Smith, c Royle, b Lang	3	b Ridley	0
A. M. Sharpe, not out	5	b Royle	11
H. A. Hamilton, st Tyler, c b Lang	5	b w b Lang	7
Byes 10, 1-b 7	17	Bye 1, 1-b 4, w 2	7
Total	163	Total	108

North v. South was played at the Trent Bridge-ground, Nottingham, for the benefit of R. C. Tinley, the once famous slow bowler, and ended in a draw, greatly in favour of the former. E. Lockwood (66 and, not out, 22) was the highest scorer, and Mr. W. G. Grace took nine wickets. Thanks chiefly to the splendid batting of Mr. A. N. Hombly (20 and, not out, 78) and Barlow (not out 50). Lancashire beat Yorkshire by ten wickets. Mr. Appleby was in rare bowling form, and got rid of nine of the Yorkshiremen in the two innings.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal family, were present at Hurlingham on Saturday last, to witness a polo-match between the Blues and the 12th Lancers. After a very obstinately-contested game, the former team won by one goal, which was hit by Mr. Brockhurst.

The ocean-match of the New Thames Regatta, when the Fiona took the first prize, the Surf the second, and the Snowdrop the third. On Tuesday the Royal Harwich Yacht Club Regatta was commenced, and a match from Harwich to Southend. Sixteen vessels started, and the Vivian eventually beat the Olga and the Fiona, which were exactly level, by four minutes. Eighteen barges started in the annual sailing-match on the Thames on Tuesday, and about £200 was distributed in prizes, the £25 cup, presented by Lloyd's underwriters, being won by the Sancy Kent.

For once Henley Regatta was favoured with splendid weather, and, under such exceptional circumstances, the

attendance was naturally immense. The Grand Challenge Cup fell to the Leander eight, an unusually strong one, stroked by Mr. J. H. D. Goldie, and the victory was a very popular one, as the Leander club has not won this race for upwards of twenty-five years. London took the Thames Challenge Cup; and the Silver Goblets fell to Herbert and Chillingworth, of the Ino R.C., on a foul, though it was clear that Long and Gulston would have won by any number of lengths had they not held their opponents too cheaply. Dublin took the Ladies' Challenge Plate; and, for the third year in succession, A. C. Dicker, one of the best amateur scullers ever seen, carried off the Diamond Sculls.

A testimonial, consisting of a very handsome diamond ring, a purse of £100, and a beautifully illuminated parchment with the names of subscribers, has been presented to Sydenham Dixon, in recognition of his labours as handicapper at nearly all the chief athletic meetings in and about London during the last six years.

## FINE ARTS.

Messrs. Howell, James, and Co., of Regent-street, have appropriated a room expressly for the exhibition of decorative "Lambeth Faience." We rejoice to know that this one of the most genuine successes in English art-industry is finding a suitable channel to publicity. The sound qualities of the carcer kinds of pottery produced by Messrs. Doulton have long been known, but of late years the firm has made a series of experiments which have resulted in the production of an earthenware or faience perfectly adapted to receive art-decoration of high aim, if required. Any improvement in the material would, however, have been of little consequence without the co-operation of the local school of art, developed under the direction of its able head master, Mr. Spence. The Lambeth School of Art has been, ever since its establishment in 1854, a most efficient institution. One of its students have carried off gold and silver medals at the Royal Academy; and of late it has attained extraordinary distinction by the merit displayed by many of the pupils, under Mr. Spence's direction, in the decorative designs (both as regards form and colour) applied to Mr. Doulton's pottery. The collection of examples now on view in Regent-street is well worthy of a visit. The objects themselves are numerous and widely diverse, but still more varied are the designs and paintings. The subjects range from the poetical and scriptural to simple domestic genre, and comprise figures of men and animals, landscapes, and simple ornament in many different characters. The art-qualities of the work are nearly always exactly what should be looked for. Above all, the sober harmonies of the colours, and the beauty and novelty of many of the hues and tints, deserve warm praise.

Mr. Vernon Heath has made some important additions to his series of enlarged landscape photographs in autotype on view in Piccadilly. The additions equal—they could scarcely be less—the old favourites with the public which we have already noticed. We need hardly say that Mr. Heath's "enlargements" are the most perfect works of their kind yet achieved, and no other practitioner has brought photography and art so near together, while preserving the essentially scientific and distinct character of the former.

Messrs. Christie and Manson, on Monday, offered for sale the Marlborough gems. The collection was put up at £35,000, and was knocked down for 35,000gs. to Mr. Agnew, upon whose bid in that sum there was no advance.

The sale of Mr. Gladstone's collection by Messrs. Christie and Manson was finished last Saturday. The total proceeds were £4992, of which the pictures realised £2423.

Five pieces of tapestry, the design of which was taken from Raphael's pictures on the walls of the Loggia of the Vatican, were sold on Wednesday by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Lodge, for £715.

The Duke of Sutherland, accompanied by Sir Henry Cole, C.B., visited the Leeds Exhibition on Tuesday. Speaking at a luncheon, Sir H. Cole expressed a hope that some effort would be made to establish a permanent fine-art gallery in that town, and urged that Parliament should be appealed to.

It has been decided by the Brighton Corporation to open the second annual exhibition of the modern pictures in oil and water colours at the beginning of September. The collection will remain on view three months. In the late exhibition, out of 363 pictures, sixty-nine were sold.

The art exhibition at the Hartley Institution, Southampton, is the third of the annual series. The exhibition comprises about 1100 frames, and includes Mr. J. Anderson Ree's celebrated collection of etchings, a series of Turner sketches from the National Gallery, loans from the noblemen and gentlemen of the county, and the contributions of local artists on sale, a considerable number of whose productions have been sold.

Antoine Barye, the sculptor of the lions decorating the entrance to the Tuilleries and of other well-known works, died last Saturday night, of heart disease, at the age of eighty.

With regard to the wreck of the Schiller, which was lost off the Scilly Islands with 331 lives, an official report has been made which attributes the disaster to the neglect of ordinary precautions.

Telegraphic information has been received from Esquimaux announcing the total loss of the United States steamer Saranac in Discovery Straits, Vancouver Island. Her Majesty's ships Repulse and Myrmidon have left to render all possible assistance.

The African explorer, Herr Rohlf, has received authentic intelligence from Egypt to the effect that the kingdom of Wadai has accepted the position of a tributary to Egypt. It was at the Sultan of Wadai's own desire that the Khedive accepted the suzerainty.

The summer manoeuvres were opened at Aldershot, last Saturday, by an inspection of the troops by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Steele. There was a grand field day on Monday. In presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family, the Empress Eugénie, and the Sovereign of Zanzibar, the troops were inspected by Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge. The movements comprised a march past, a charge of cavalry, and a general advance of the whole line. Major-General Sir H. de laith's division marched from Aldershot to Woolmer and Kingsley, on Tuesday, a distance of fifteen miles, to take up a position for a campaign which is to begin next week. The division is to represent a force detached from an invading army, and it is to be opposed by the division under Sir John Douglas, which is posted along the line of heights in front of Reigate. There was a field-day, on Wednesday, under Major-General D'Agular in the Long Valley, and a sham fight took place between Major-General Greathed's command on Cove Common, and the Cavalry brigades under Colonel Oakes, C.B.









PRIZE RABBITS AT THE BOSTON SHOW.



THE DINING-HALL, FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, BEDDINGTON, SURREY.



## THE FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This charitable institution was removed, nine years ago, from Westminster Bridge-road, Lambeth, to Beddington, a few miles away in a rural district of Surrey. It was first established in 1758, for the reception and education of orphan girls, not younger than seven nor older than ten, from any part of the kingdom. Queen Charlotte patronised the institution during the reign of George III., and his Royal Highness Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, was its President from 1806 to 1850, when that office was taken by the present Duke of Cambridge; but Her Majesty the Queen is patron or patroness. More than 5000 children have been maintained, instructed, and apprenticed to respectable domestic service by the agency of this institution. They gain admittance by the votes of subscribers at half-yearly elections in June and December. The number at present in the school or asylum is 167, but there is room for 200. The building occupies the site of the old family mansion of the Carews, adjoining the church at Beddington. The ancient hall of that mansion has been preserved, and is shown in our illustration.

## PRIZE RABBITS AT BOSTON.

Boston, the Lincolnshire town of that name, which our readers should remember quite as readily as its larger American namesake, had its Horse, Dog, Poultry, and Pigeon Show on the Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. This exhibition took place in the grounds of Mr. F. L. Hopkins; and the arrangements, directed by Mr. E. Smith, gave much satisfaction. The show of horses, chiefly hacks and roadsters, was very fair. That of dogs, though some of the classes were small in numbers, was remarkably good. The poultry, pigeons, and rabbits were more particularly worthy of admiration. Two of the fancy rabbits, which are shown in our illustration, are Mr. H. Pickworth's top-eared doe, of tortoiseshell colour; and Mr. J. Ashley's fawn-coloured buck. The last-mentioned animal is twelve months old.

## LECTURES.

The last of the series of Davis lectures was given, on Thursday week, at the Zoological Society's Gardens, by Dr. P. E. Smith, the subject being "The Locomotion of Animals." The lecture covered so wide a range that generalities only were given. At the outset the structure of muscle and the manner of its action was explained, and then reference was made to animal locomotion in the lower forms of life, such as amoeba, protaea, &c. A passing comparison was made with *drosera* and other plants which are known to consume insects (as described in Dr. Hooker's address to the British Association at Belfast), contrasting the motion with that of animals. The locomotion of the so-called higher animals was explained as depending mainly on the number and strength of muscles an animal possesses. The muscles act in two ways—pulling and pushing. Some muscles act only for pulling and others only for pushing. In the case of the human walk the feet follow one another in such a way that, unless deformity causes an alteration, one foot follows another in a nearly straight line. The essential point of locomotion generally is this—that the bones form a solid and firm attachment from which the muscles act; and the muscles, influenced by impressions from the brain, contract, and so cause the motion of the bones. With the assistance of the black board, an elaborate explanation of motion in different groups of animals was entered into, and a reference was made to the methods that have recently been made on the Continent for measuring the steps of animals.

Mr. Gladstone took part, on Thursday week, in a discussion which followed the reading of a paper by Dr. Schliemann before the Society of Antiquaries on Troy. Mr. Gladstone expressed a high estimate of the value of Dr. Schliemann's discoveries, and reiterated his own well-known opinions on the personality of Homer, the unity of the Homeric poems, and their historic character. Lord Stanhope presided at the meeting, and the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Grant-Duff were present.

Yesterday week the annual oration in honour of Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was delivered at the Royal College of Physicians, in the presence of the President, Sir George Burrows, the Council and Fellows of the College, the élite of the medical profession of England, and a number of visitors eminent in the learned professions. Dr. Guy, on whom the choice of the council had this year fallen, briefly sketched the history of the Royal College of Physicians from the time of its foundation, spoke highly of Harvey's great work, and pointed to his life as a splendid exemplar of what the life of a scientific worker ought to be. Harvey's discovery of the circulation, he insisted, was a discovery in the highest and most absolute sense of the word, the result of long-pursued, patient, and logically-directed inquiry. He was the father of vivisection, without a suspicion that this method of study and observation could be open to reasonable objection. Without vivisection, indeed, his discovery of the real action of the heart and lungs could never have been perfected. To Harvey Dr. Guy accorded the credit of having been not only far and away the greatest physician and physiologist of his time, but the author of a new logic, the guide to a new and safer road to knowledge than had hitherto been opened, even by his friend Lord Bacon. The oration, which occupied an hour and a half in the delivery, was listened to with deep interest.—At its conclusion the president announced, amid much applause, that the Bailey gold medal, awarded every two years to the person adjudged to have made the most important discovery in medical science within that period, had this year been awarded to M. Claude Bernard, for his discovery in regard to the functions performed in the human economy by the liver.

In the paper read by Captain Edmond Browne, of the 21st Fusiliers, at the Royal United Service Institution, yesterday week, he described the condition, characteristics, and warlike resources of Upper Burma. His account of Mundalet and its defences was minute.

The Rev. Canon Barry lectured for the Christian Evidence Society at St. George's Hall yesterday week, the chair being taken by the Earl of Aberdeen. Canon Barry's subject was "The Adaptation of Christianity to the Requirements of Human Society." After observing that the problem which we have to solve is how to reconcile and combine the two elements of individualism and socialism in society, Dr. Barry showed how Christianity, by its recognition of Monotheism, acknowledges the power of God as regulating life independently of the will of individuals; and yet further, by its revelation of God in man, shows the superiority of "spirit" over "law." Christianity supplies us not with a set of rules, but gives principles, which men must apply for themselves from time to time to the varying circumstances of their age. The spirit of Christ's precepts remains for ever, while the particular form of them may pass away. After remarking upon the manner in which purity and manliness are spoken of in the New Testament, and showing why more prominence is given to the former than to the latter, and similarly of love and duty, Dr. Barry proceeded to show how Christianity affords a true basis of human society by giving due consideration to each of the two elements above

mentioned. Christianity is the only system that allows for the social power of individualism, and by its enforcement of the duty to be true in love supplies the principles of stability and enthusiasm so necessary for the well-being of society.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening, Sir Henry Rawlinson presiding, Mr. John Forrest read a paper in which he gave an account of his journey across the western half of Australia. Subsequently the Seyid of Zanzibar arrived, and was welcomed by Sir Henry Rawlinson, who observed that he had been a corresponding member of their own body for many years. After a few remarks from General Kigby with reference to the trade and relations of Zanzibar, a reply from the Seyid was read, in which he said:—"We have heard wonderful accounts of the proceedings of this Royal Society in all parts of the world, but we have also ourselves seen and known more from our beloved friend John Kirk of its exploration of Eastern and Central Africa, especially through the distinguished and indomitable explorers, Burton, Speke, Grant, Livingstone, Stanley, and Cameron, who braved many and great dangers in order to make known to the world what was before unknown respecting the land of the great lakes, and who have given us correct information of those parts which, albeit reckoned under our rule, we knew little of except by untrustworthy report. There can be no doubt that those researches will lead the way to many advantages, and will result in the eventual civilisation of those large districts and the extension of commerce, to the benefit of all concerned. In our little way we have endeavoured to forward these researches in the midst of great difficulties, which have not always been appreciated. All we would now say is that we have done what we could; and that, by the aid of God in the first place, and next through emulation of what we have seen in this country, stimulated thereto also by what we see before us this evening, and particularly because we have been honoured by having been made a member of this Royal Society, we shall do our best, God helping us, to further its useful objects. Several Arabian poets have dilated on the advantages of travel, and since our arrival in England we have been convinced of the truth of their statements. This society, by making generally known the peculiarities and productions of different countries, together with the habits and customs of their inhabitants, must contribute largely to the instruction, the pleasure, and the benefit of mankind at large. We desire once more to reciprocate your kindly greeting, and to express towards you all whatsoever goodwill and happiness you have expressed for us." It was stated that, the Zanzibar mail having just arrived, his Highness was in possession of his letters; but they contained no mention of Mr. Stanley or Lieutenant Cameron, and, that being so, he had no doubt they were going on well. All that his Highness had heard of Mr. Cameron went to show that he was everywhere received with great kindness by the people, and that he was making a way for himself. All who were sent by the society would have the Seyid's best assistance; and, in conclusion, his Highness said, "I shall consider England and my dominions in Africa as one and the same country."

At Monday's meeting at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard—under the presidency of General Bullen—Mr. John Latham (of the firm of Wilkinson and Sons) read an excellent paper on the Progress of Breach-loading Small Arms.

M. Rahm, Professor of Harmony in Paris, gave, on Tuesday, in the great room of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, a practical demonstration of his method of instruction in music, based on the science of harmony and musical composition.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The competition for admission into the British eight who have to compete at Wimbledon for the Eldon Challenge Shield against the Irish and Scotch eights was concluded at the Bristol ranges last Saturday. The following will form the English team:—Lieutenant-Colonel Rimington, 2nd London; Lieutenant-Colonel Lenton, Manchester; Lieutenant Backhouse, Rochester; Mr. George Miller, Bristol; H. S. Evans, Cambridge University Rifle Corps; Major Bland, 7th Regiment; Mr. Board, hon. member 7th Somerset; and Lieutenant Cortis, 1st Sussex.

The volunteers have been kept very busy recently. Several of the chief metropolitan corps were inspected last Saturday, and a number of provincial regiments experienced active-service tests during the week.

Colonel Chesney, commanding the Royal Engineers of the Home District, made his official inspection of the 1st Middlesex Engineers last Saturday evening. A complete series of sleep works, on the scale of one inch to the foot, had been prepared by the members of the corps, to which an additional interest was lent by the fact that the mines were charged and prepared to be exploded by means of electricity. After an inspection and explanation of the work, Colonel Chesney examined the battery and electric charges. At a given signal the circuit was closed, and instantly a mass of earth flew into the air in a small column, which dropped over into the ditch and formed a causeway for the passage of the column of assault. Colonel Chesney pronounced the experiment as perfect as if it had been made by the trained men of his own corps.

Colonel Wolsey, having inspected the 3rd Middlesex Volunteer Artillery in St. James's Park, on Saturday last, expressed great satisfaction at the proficiency of the men.

The Allan mail steamer *Nova Scotia* arrived at Liverpool, on Wednesday, with the Canadian team. It consists of the following:—Majors Catton and Gibson, Lieutenant Dray, Ensigns Wattons, Wright, and Fitch, Sergeants Ward, Powers, Stevens, Harris, Hall, and Hunter, Privates Crint, A. Bell, Copping, Leggie, Pendul, Mills, Paulin, Cooper, and Little.

The International rifle contest between six Irishmen and six Americans took place, on Tuesday, at the North Ball Ranges, Dublin, in the presence of an immense number of spectators. At the 800 yards range the Irish team made 338 points, and the American 337; but at the 900 yards range America scored 327 against Ireland's 292, and at the 1000 yards range 303 to 299. The Americans scored a total of 937, and the Irish 920, the former thus winning by 33 points. The Irish and American teams, together with the Lord Mayors of London and York, were entertained at a banquet in the evening by the Lord Mayor of Dublin. Shooting for prizes, in which some of the American team joined, was carried on at the Dollymount ranges on Wednesday. Mr. E. C. Coleman, of the American team, won the Spencer Cup, value £25, with a score of 47; and Mr. Wilson, of the Irish team, the silver Medal of the National Rifle Association of England.

The ship *Pandora*, which has been fitted out for an expedition to the Arctic regions, left Portsmouth on Saturday.

Mrs. Ogilvie, a member of the Society of Friends, who has established a Home at Ipswich, is about to place £30,000 in the hands of the society for benevolent purposes.

## LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Arthur Sperling was on Thursday unanimously elected chairman of the Cambridge Quarter Sessions.

The Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt has resigned his post as chairman of the Northamptonshire Court of Quarter Sessions.

Fifteen gentlemen were on Tuesday admitted within the bar in the Court of Chancery as Queen's Counsel.

Sir James Hamen has fined eight special jurymen £10 each for non-attendance in the Probate Court.

Colonel Dawkins's appeal to the House of Lords against the ruling of Mr. Justice Blackburn in the action for libel brought by him against Lord Roakey, which resulted in a verdict for the defendant, has been dismissed, with costs.

Yesterday week the Lords Justices of Appeal in Chancery discharged an order recently made by Vice-Chancellor Bacon for a compulsory winding up of the City and County Bank, and directed that a meeting of the shareholders should be called to decide whether the winding up of the company should be voluntary or compulsory.

The Lords Justices have overruled a decision which was given by Vice-Chancellor Bacon last week. The question, which was whether wharfingers' certificates for a large quantity of iron rails gave the holder a lien upon them, arose out of the recent failure of the Aberdare Iron Company. Their Lordships have decided that these documents did not in any way represent the goods, and that Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. were entitled to hold the rails (which they made for the Aberdare Company) until they were paid for them.

Damages to the amount of £5000 have been awarded in the Court of Queen's Bench against the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, as compensation to the widow and three children of the late Mr. H. A. Kriger, who was lost in the wreck of the defendants' steamer *Atlantic*.

In the Court of Exchequer, the wife of a mantle manufacturer at Ilcesey has recovered £350 damages against the Midland Railway Company for injuries received through having been accidentally knocked down by a porter at the Aldersgate-street Station.

Vice-Chancellor Malins, holding that there was sufficient justification for the filing of certain bills against the Emma Silver Mining Company and Commissary-General Gardiner, by Mr. Macdonald, one of the shareholders of the concern, has overruled a demurrer that had been moved in the case.

After a trial which lasted five days in the Court of Probate, judgment has been given in favour of the will and two co-heirs left by Mr. Thomas Morris, of Fairhurst Hall, Lancashire, who appears to have been somewhat eccentric, and whose disposition of his property was disputed by some of his relatives.

Mr. Registrar Spring Rice has appointed a receiver to the estate of Messrs. Dunson and Co., merchants, of King's Arms-yard, City, and of Liverpool and Boston, who have filed a petition in liquidation. The liabilities are estimated at £750,000, with large assets.

Two additional failures are announced—those of Messrs. Kilburn, Kershaw, and Co., silk merchants, of St. Mary-axe; and of Messrs. Da Costa, Raalte, and Co., general merchants, of Leadenhall-street. The liabilities in the one case are estimated at half a million sterling, and in the other at £200,000.

Two actions for libel were disposed of in the Court of Common Pleas last Saturday. In one of these Mr. Hennessy, Mathematical Professor at the Royal College of Science in Dublin, obtained £75 against the proprietor of an educational publication; and in the other a verdict for £100 was taken by consent, Mr. Edmunds, solicitor, of Newent, in Gloucestershire, being the plaintiff, and the publisher of the *Bristol Daily Post* the defendant.

In the Court of Common Pleas in Dublin, on Monday, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant in the case in which Mr. Gleeson sought to recover damages from the Rev. James Beukitt, for accusing him of stealing money out of the plate while collecting in Zion Church. The jury found that the charges made against the plaintiff's character were not proven, but that the defendant was not actuated by malice in making the statements complained of.

Mrs. Chantrell, who has rendered herself notorious by keeping a large number of cats and dogs in a state of starvation at Rotterdam, was, on Tuesday, again brought before the Lower magistrates, and was ordered to pay the costs of appeal—about £150—and to undergo the two months' imprisonment to which she was sentenced in August last.

On the application of the Emigration Department of the Board of Trade, at the Mansion House, Mr. Alderman Flauds has estimated the recognisances of John Bennett, jun., licensed ship and passage broker, of East India-avenue, and of his two sureties, for having failed within the time allowed by law to prosecute an appeal of which they had given notice, and in respect of which those recognisances had been entered.

For having intimidated and endeavoured to coerce two fellow-workmen, Patrick Mahoney, a dock labourer, has been sent to prison for two months by the Thames police magistrate.

Five errand-boys, of ages between ten and thirteen years, have been sentenced by the Clerkenwell magistrate to seven days' imprisonment, three of them with the accompaniment of nine strokes of the birch each, for having been engaged in a burglary.

The Assembly of the Welsh Methodists held its sittings at Portmadoc last week. Dr. Edwards, Principal of Bala College, was elected Moderator for the next year, and Swansea was selected as the town for holding the annual assembly.

With gratifying success, the Samaritan Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children, erected in Lisburn-road, Belfast, by the munificence of one of its citizens, Edward Benn, has been opened. It is intended to extend its benefit to the whole of Ulster.

A committee of the Sheffield Town Council has decided to recommend the purchase of Meersbrook Park, of upwards of one hundred acres, at £500 per acre, as a public recreation-ground. The park is delightfully situated, and full of fine old trees.

Sir F. Peel, on the part of the Railway Commissioners, delivered judgment last Saturday in the case of the Carmarthen Junction Company against the Great Western, declining to allow the through rates for the carriage of traffic asked for by the former. No order was made as to costs.

At a conference of trades unionists, held at Manchester last Saturday, resolutions were passed expressing a qualified approval of the measure introduced by the Home Secretary for the amendment of the labour laws, and declaring that no bill of this kind can be accepted as complete which does not provide for the total repeal of the penal clauses in the Criminal Law Amendment Act.



**EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES.**  
The Report of the Committee of Council on Education in England and Wales for the year 1874-5 has just been issued in a Parliamentary paper. The Committee state that the two most urgent requirements of the country, the provision of a sufficient number of suitable schools and the supply of a body of teachers qualified to conduct the schools efficiently, continue to be rapidly met. In the year ending Aug. 31 last the Inspectors visited 12,167 day schools in England and Wales, to which annual grants were made, containing 17,646 departments under separate teachers, and furnishing accommodation, at eight square feet of superficial area per child, for 2,571,826. There were on the registers the names of 2,497,602 children, of whom 916,591 were under seven years of age, 1,498,133 were between seven and thirteen, and 82,873 were above thirteen. There were 2,634,007 scholars present on the Inspectors' visit, while 1,678,759 were, on an average, in daily attendance; 1,457,075, having made the requisite number of attendance, were qualified to bring grants to their schools. The number of night schools examined during the year was 1432, and 48,690 scholars above twelve years of age were, on an average, in attendance each night. The Inspectors found 18,714 certificated teachers at work in the aided schools which they visited, while the forty training colleges from which the supply of such teachers is mainly recruited were attended in 1874 by 2982 students. The population of England and Wales in 1871 was 22,712,253. The population now under school boards is in England, 10,968,246; and in Wales, 679,752; making 11,647,998. Up to the present date (June 16, 1875) the committee had issued 2993 final notices in 2718 parishes, preliminary to the publication of orders for the compulsory election of school boards in the event of the accommodation called for not being supplied by voluntary effort within the time specified in the notices. The notices had resulted in the compulsory election of 476 boards. In 765 the time had not expired, and in 702 cases the required accommodation had been supplied by voluntary effort. Up to Sept. 30 last the school boards numbered in England 703, and in Wales 156.

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THE LAST DAY IN OLD ENGLAND.

DRAWN BY C. J. STANILAND.





POLO AT HURLINGHAM BEFORE THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.



THE FLOODS IN FRANCE: SCENE IN A SUBURB OF TOULOUSE



## POLO AT HURLINGHAM.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their two elder boys, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, were among the spectators of the polo-match, on Saturday afternoon, in the grounds of the Hurlingham Park Club. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and many of the nobility were present. The whole assemblage numbered several thousand; and, the weather being fine, it was a very bright and lively scene. Their Royal Highnesses were accommodated in the pavilion or marquee prepared for their reception, and shelter was provided for some of the general company. Numerous "drags" and other carriages were on the ground. The band of the 2nd Life Guards performed at intervals during the afternoon. The polo-match was between five officers of the Royal Horse Guards and five of the 17th Lancers—the former being distinguished by white and blue, the latter by red and white. They contended for a silver cup, the gift of the Prince of Wales, to be handed by the Princess to the captain of the winning team. The game was kept up with great spirit and skill during an hour and a quarter. The only "goal" was obtained by Mr. J. F. Brocklehurst, one of the Royal Horse Guards. His side thereby won the prize, which was received by the Hon. Charles Fitzwilliam on their behalf. The Princess, in giving him the cup, expressed her pleasure in seeing such a fine display of dexterity and good horsemanship and such an example of the new game. Another match is to be played this afternoon.

## GREAT FLOODS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

A terrible amount of havoc and distress has been caused in the South of France by the sudden overflow of the Upper Garonne and other rivers descending from the Pyrenees and converging in the neighbourhood of Toulouse, both above and below that city. The Department of the Haute Garonne, of Ariège, Gers, Aude, and Tarn, have suffered immense losses by the destruction of property. Many towns and villages have been partially demolished, as if by a conflagration or hostile bombardment, and two thousand lives are computed to be lost. The worst effects of the inundation are seen in the Faubourg St. Cyprien, a populous suburb of Toulouse.

It was on Wednesday week that the Garonne rose with such rapidity as to threaten an imminent disaster. No such calamity had been expected at Toulouse, though heavy rains had preceded its occurrence. In the course of that day, during the forenoon, measures were taken with desperate haste to hem in the waters; but the attempt was too late. The river invaded all the low-lying quarters of the town. At two o'clock in the afternoon one of the bridges and many houses were swept away. The swimming-baths and lavatories moored to the banks were hurried down the stream, dashing against the houses alongside. At five o'clock the water rose over the parapets protecting the quarter of St. Cyprien. An hour later it was ten feet deep. Boats were hastily got out to rescue the inmates of the falling houses, but several were carried away by the current and dashed to pieces or swamped. Two boats, manned by soldiers, were dashed against each other, and sank in a pool formed by the gardens of the Civil Hospital. Out of thirty persons on board only one woman was saved. Several persons who tried to escape on horseback were carried away by the flood and perished. In the evening the whole quarter of St. Cyprien was cut off from the rest of the town, the three bridges being carried away. All that night were to be heard the crash of houses and the cries of the victims. On the Thursday morning the whole population was in the streets. All classes vied with one another in their efforts to rescue the victims. The town presented a heartrending spectacle. Five or six thousand poor creatures, half-naked, bruised, and dumb, were conducted on foot or carried in vehicles or on litters to the military hospital. Many of them were women leading their children by the hand. By the Thursday afternoon the waters had fallen six feet in St. Cyprien. Still, both above and below Toulouse they extended like an immense lake dotted with the bodies of human beings and animals and with articles of furniture. The roofs of houses and trees here and there appeared above the flood. The clergy of St. Nicholas walked in procession to the church, to supplicate the Virgin for mercy, and services went on all day in the churches. About one hundred corpses were discovered on the Thursday and Friday; they were buried, after being photographed to be recognised by their friends. One of the victims was M. Wohlfart, a retired Major, who had entered a house to save two children, when the walls fell in and buried him. Bodies were discovered in many instances in alleys and gardens. Five victims composing one family were found in a first-floor room locked in an agonising embrace. Those who had escaped were to be seen stationed at the entrance to their ruined tenements and giving information as to their fellow-occupiers. In the belfry of St. Nicholas Church thirty persons took refuge. The flood reached the altar-table, and not far off a clerical student was searching all day among the ruins of a large house for his parents and sister, listening intently for any sound of life. All the granaries on the banks of the river were destroyed. The entire quarter may be said to have disappeared, for all the houses still standing are damaged or tottering. The new Carmelite church was flooded. A lady who was confessing was drowned, while the confessor effected his escape. The girls at a convent school were rescued on the Thursday. They had passed a dreadful night going up from story to story as the flood rose, and spending the time in prayer, expecting every moment to be their last. The bodies of four women were found, each with an infant in her arms. Another woman was found by her dog. In one room ten victims were found, two of whom were still breathing, and received the last sacraments before expiring. The older houses, on account of the greater solidity of their walls, offered the greatest resistance to the flood, and those supported by the old fortifications were not carried away. Large numbers of persons have applied at the Mairie for food and shelter. The troops rendered great service, displaying the greatest courage and daring, and they have been warmly thanked by the Municipality. In the villages round Toulouse many persons have perished.

Marshal MacMahon, accompanied by M. Buffet and General de Cissey, reached Toulouse on Saturday afternoon. After visiting the Cathedral, where he was received by the clergy, he proceeded to the quarters of the town which have suffered most from the inundation. He visited the Prefecture, the hospital, the tobacco manufactory, and the Capitol or Hôtel de Ville, where he thanked the Municipality for the zeal they had shown in succouring the sufferers. The Assembly, he remarked, had voted a grant, the amount of which would be increased as soon as the extent of the disaster was better known. In spite, he added, of all the efforts of the Government, it was necessary to make an urgent appeal to the public generosity, which displayed itself by the formation of a committee to receive subscriptions.

Our Paris correspondent will have noticed the efforts there made for the relief of the sufferers. Sir Richard Wallace has contributed £1000 to the subscription raised by the Duchess

of Magenta (Madame MacMahon, wife of the President), which will also be aided by the Lord Mayor of London. It is proposed that the Common Council of London should make a grant of £300. The distress of so many thousands of families, deprived of their homes and livelihood, is accompanied by the fear of an epidemic disease from the number of unburied corpses lying amidst the ruins and in the now stagnant waters. Marshal MacMahon is said to have remarked that it is more horrible than any battle-field.

## THE TRANSCAAL GOLD-FIELDS.

The Transvaal, or territory of the South African Dutch Republic, is larger than France, and lies immediately north of the Vaal river, which is the boundary between it and the Orange Free State. Its northern boundary is the Limpopo or Bembé river, its western is the Kalihari Desert, and on its eastern side are the Amaswazi and other native tribes dwelling between the Pongolo and the Limpopo rivers. Until within the last five years this fine country was inhabited by a sparse population of Dutch emigrant farmers and English settlers, who had moved up northwards to open stores in the little townships, or to purchase lands at low rates for purposes of agriculture. But some three years ago the rumour of gold in the northern Transvaal took a real and very tangible form. Many diamond-diggers from the Vaal river and colonists from the south pressed up to see for themselves the truth of the reports which had reached them. It was not long before a thousand diggers, assisted by perhaps a many natives, were upon the spot and working with considerable results. They began at a creek, well known now as Pilgrim's Rest, situated in a wild and magnificent district, where the Drakensberg range breaks open to allow a system of rivers, forming its eastern watershed, to pass through it. Here much large and heavy gold has been from time to time discovered, varying from the largest nugget, which weighed 113 oz., down to smaller gold and gold-dust. Many creeks, running into this main creek, are found to yield in proportion, and there seems little doubt that the whole neighbourhood is more or less auriferous. But should the northern gold-fields, discovered by our esteemed correspondent, Mr. T. Baines, F.G.S., and those in the north-east by the late Carl Mauch, the German traveller, both situated to the north of the Limpopo, prove to be what they are represented to be, the present workings at Pilgrim's Rest, near the town of Lydenburg, will be only a commencement.

Our illustration of the gold-mining operations is from a sketch taken in a claim situated in a creek at Pilgrim's Rest. It shows, only in a measure, the very heavy work involved in moving large stones, and even huge rocks, from the bed of the stream. The Australians, Californians, and New Zealanders who have found their way there confess that this is a totally different kind of work from that they have been accustomed to. It is, however, beneath these heavy masses of stone that the finest pieces of gold have been discovered. Our view of the "lower camp" at Pilgrim's Rest represents about one fourth of the entire town of canvas in the neighbourhood. Higher up is found "Middle Creek," and beyond it is "Upper Creek;" but an equal number of tents may be found scattered up the various creeks, or at Waterfall, on the Blyde River, and over the mountain at Mac-a-Mac, so called on account of the many Scotch gold-miners who originally occupied that creek. The scenery in the neighbourhood is magnificent, abounding in grand mountain defiles, beautiful rivers and streams, and fine waterfalls of 300 ft. in height. The distance of these gold-fields from Capetown is about 1150 miles, and is traversed as well as it can be in such a wild country without railways by a weekly line of well-appointed passenger carriages, which perform the journey, via the diamond-fields, in about a fortnight. From Algoa Bay the land journey is, of course, somewhat shorter, Cobb and Co.'s stage-carriages meeting the steamer, and coming up with the gold-field carriages at the diamond-fields. The land journey may be still further lessened by landing at Durban, in Natal, from which port open cars run weekly. Delagoa Bay is, of course, the port for the gold-fields as well as for the entire Transvaal. But until the railway is made, which will be the case, it is now hoped, within three years' time, the land journey, though short and perfectly safe for the four dry months in the year, cannot be conveniently accomplished. During the rainy season the coast-line behind Delagoa Bay is a fever country, and should, if crossed at all, be crossed with great care. The Union Company's steamers are putting into that port, and another line from London and Lisbon, through the Suez Canal and by way of Zanzibar, is to run almost immediately. Delagoa Bay is one of the finest harbours on the East African coast—a natural harbour, where ships may at any time enter and ride in safety. A new township is being laid out near the present Portuguese town of Lorenzo Marques, and a few years will bring an abundance of commerce and trade through it into the South African Republic.

Our view of the village of Ersteling, the head-quarters of the Transvaal Gold Mining Company, is a very accurate one, though from a sketch, not a photograph. This is a gold quartz-crushing company, formed about the same time that Pilgrim's Rest Creek was opened, and working some two hundred miles north-west of that place. This work is presided over by one of the most practical and persevering men in the Republic, Mr. Edward Button. He not only discovered the reef and worked it roughly in its early days, against many obstacles, but came to England and himself formed the company, then took out the machinery and collected his staff of fellow-labourers, over which he presides with much success. The village, it will be seen, is built round a small conical hill, where gold was first struck. Cornish miners, assisted by natives, who abound in the district, as they do more or less throughout the entire Transvaal, are tunnelling the mountains and hills around and running the quartz down to the crushing-engine, where twenty tons per day, when the engine works day and night, is broken up, with a result which justifies the increase of machinery lately ordered out from England. Another gold-crushing company to the north-west, at the Tati, under Sir J. Swinburne, is also working with, it is believed, good success. The copper, cobalt, lead, and nickel-silver mines up the country will soon be further developed, and coal and iron abound.

It may well be imagined, from what has been said, that these gold-fields, present and in prospect, have of late entirely changed the face and future of the South African Republic. Hundreds of emigrants from the old colony in the south, as well as from England, have been pressing up into the Transvaal, and either establishing stores or buying land. Property of all kinds is rising rapidly, and all are so anxious to share in what it seems may be a rich harvest that it is almost impossible just now to hire or buy houses, which are eagerly caught at as soon as built. The late President Pretorius, seeing a change rapidly coming over the country, and feeling that another hand could rule it better than his own, very wisely and generously resigned. His place is filled by President Burgers, who has held the reins now for nearly three years. Having worked many reforms and set the government of the country upon a more secure footing than before, President Burgers has now come to Europe in order to raise a loan by

which the proposed Delagoa Bay and Transvaal Railway Company may be formed. Under his rule the Transvaal country is rapidly forming itself into districts and townships; and already Pretoria, Politefrum, Lydenburg, Heidelberg, Zeerust, Narethe, Utrecht, Lichtenberg—not to mention other smaller places—bid fair to become important centres of commerce. The seat of his Government is Pretoria (of which we give an illustration), a pretty and pleasant town, lying to the south of the beautiful Magaliesburg range of mountains. Beneath this sheltering range, in one of the finest climates in the world, where it is seldom too frosty in winter or too hot in summer to injure the most delicate constitution, every English fruit and flower will abound, and bloom in the same garden with bananas, coffee, sugar, grapes, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, and other such tropical and semi-tropical productions.

The emigrant from England to the Transvaal will find a climate unsurpassed in any part of the world, with good openings for trade, mining, or agriculture, amongst a kind-hearted people, who welcome all new comers with a simple, genuine hospitality, which in civilised England has, we fear, long been forgotten.

## AN AMERICAN CAMP-MEETING.

The camp-meeting belongs especially to the "Methodist" religious system, founded by John Wesley—a system so successful in its results on the other side of the Atlantic that its adherents number more than those of any other denomination in the United States, except the "Baptist." If the published statistics show a larger number within the Roman Catholic fold, it is because the Methodists and Baptists, like most other Protestants, report only actual communicants, and admit only those who are old enough to form their own religious convictions. The American Baptists also hold camp-meetings, but their Methodist brethren have made the custom a leading feature of their religious experience. In all parts of the United States, from the forests of Maine to the wilds of the Pacific slope, throughout the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio, along the great lakes, in the everglades, uplands, and pine forests of the Southern States, these open-air religious meetings are held every year during the warm season.

The camp-meeting is literally what its name implies. An actual camp is formed in some dry and healthy spot, under the trees of a forest or a grove, and the congregation gathers from the neighbouring country in every direction for many miles. They come in waggons and carriages, with teams of horses, oxen, or mules, according to the district. Tents and temporary houses, or "shanties," of rough boards are put up, some by individuals for their own use, others by the directing authorities or by small speculators, to be rented. These tents and houses accordingly vary in size, from those just large enough for a small family to those which give shelter to many families, with canvas or board partitions arranged to secure the propriety of sex. In these temporary shelters the people settle themselves for a week, at least, and in some cases for a longer period, to join from hour to hour and day to day in the services of religion. In the most eligible part of the grounds, generally near the centre of the camp, the pulpit platform is erected. In front of this, extending back under the trees as far as necessary, are long rows of rough benches, on which the worshippers seat themselves. General services take place morning, noon, and night, during the continuance of the meeting, and private prayer meetings are frequently held, "between times," in the tents. The larger meetings are scenes of the most ardent and excited interest. Popular preachers, local or from a distance, appeal in turn to the congregation, and the people shout extemporaneous responses. Non-members of the Church, who are specially impressed and desire to become "converted," rise and move to the front, taking the "anxious seat," where their conversion is made the subjects of special effort in the way of united prayer. In many cases the new convert has been observed to faint and swoon with excitement.

It is hardly necessary to say that all the attendants of a camp-meeting are not present on account of their interest in religion, as all the inmates of a military camp are not fighting men. As with an army in active service, there are many camp followers among these gathered "hosts of the Lord." The barber is there, and the grocer or storekeeper who provides the necessities of life for those who have not provided for themselves. No merchants are admitted, however, for the mere speculative purposes incident to large crowds. These must hover on the outskirts of the camp. The Methodists of the United States are strong adherents generally of "teetotalism." Ice-water, present everywhere in America, is doubly a necessity at a camp-meeting. On very warm days the place where it is provided becomes a strong rival of the pulpit itself. Order and propriety are rigidly maintained, and in the larger meetings there is a system of voluntary police, with a regular "head-quarters." The laws in nearly every State give special police authority to the rulers of these gatherings within the limits of the camps. The numerous camp-followers not in sympathy with the cause—fun-seeking young men and other hangers-on—are obliged to move about with caution and a respectful demeanour. But no amount of religious earnestness or temporary authority has yet been able to suppress a strong tendency to surreptitious flirtation, to say the least, among the young people in these sylvan shades around the camp-meeting. Worse follies have been known to occur. As a rule, however, nothing but perfect order and outward decorum are seen from the first day to the last. The most celebrated camp-meetings are those near Baltimore, a place equally notable as a Roman Catholic and a Methodist city, in Maryland; at Round Lake, not far from Saratoga, in New York; and at Martha's Vineyard, an island in the Atlantic, off the New England coast, near Newport.

The Congress of Church School Managers and Teachers held its session at Liverpool last week. The most important discussion was that relative to the comparative cost of School Board and voluntary systems. The Rev. Canon Gregory suggested that they should insist upon Parliament making payments in aid of voluntary schools out of the rates. The bearing of the new code upon such practical domestic subjects as needlework, cooking, ventilation, and the science of health was taken up by several speakers.

With the exception of Wales, the pauperism of the country continues to decrease. The official tables recently issued show that at the close of April the ten English divisions exhibited a decrease of 29,500 paupers, as against the corresponding day in 1873. The Welsh division, however, which includes Monmouthshire, had increased on the same comparison by more than 12,000, or 18 per cent, the result being that there was a total decrease, taking the kingdom generally, of nearly 17,000 paupers. But the striking feature in this table, as in other recent issues of the series, is the very marked diminution in the outdoor relief of the metropolitan unions. Last year, at the end of April, there were 64,770 outdoor paupers on the hands of the guardians; this year the number is reduced to 55,940, or by a decrease of 14 per cent very nearly.



## MUSIC.

## THE OPERA SEASON.

Of the revival of "Semiramide" at the Royal Italian Opera we could only speak prospectively last week, the event having taken place on the Thursday night therein. The opera was to have been produced on the previous Saturday, but was postponed on account of the indisposition of M. Faure.

This closing work of Rossini's Italian career was composed in 1823—six years before his great masterpiece and final opera, "Guillaume Tell," was produced on the Paris stage. "Semiramide," while disclosing occasional flashes of the dramatic power which was afterwards so grandly manifested, is too much subordinated to the display of florid vocal art by the solo singers to possess much attraction otherwise than as a vehicle therefor. From its earliest performances the greatest sopranos and contraltos have been associated respectively with the characters of Semiramide and Arsace. It is no slight praise, therefore, to say that Madame Vilda succeeded in the first and that Mlle. Scallchi was eminently successful in the other, of equal importance having been the performance of M. Faure as Assur. These artists, and Signor Pavanì as Idreno, appeared on this occasion for the first time in the parts specified. Among the many effective pieces in the performance were Semiramide's bravura aria, "Bel raggio," the duets "Serbami ognor," and "Ebben a te ferisci," for this character and Arsace; the latter's cavatina, "Ah, quel giorno," and aria "In sì barbara," the duet with Assur, "Bella imago," the incidental solo of Assur, "Si sperate," in the trio of the first act, and his duets with Semiramide. Signor Pavanì sang the music of Idreno with much taste, and Signor Capponi declaimed that of Oroce with great impressiveness. The overture was played with such brilliant effect that it was encored and repeated from the allegro. The opera has been placed on the stage with that lavish splendour of scenery and costume that has throughout distinguished Mr. Gye's management of the Covent Garden Opera.

"Les Huguenots" was given yesterday (Friday) week (for the first and only time this season), with the admirable performance of Madame Adeline Patti as Valentina, and a powerful cast in other respects. "Le Nozze di Figaro" was repeated on Saturday, "Lohengrin" on Monday, "Romeo e Giulietta" on Tuesday, on Wednesday "L'Africain" was given in honour of the visit of the Sultan of Zanzibar, for Thursday "Lucia di Lammermoor" was announced, for Friday "Fra Diavolo," and for this (Saturday) evening "Don Giovanni." As already stated, the season will close on the 17th inst. The last of the Floral Hall concerts takes place to-day.

At Her Majesty's Opera the specialty of this week has been the performance, on Tuesday, after an interval of two years, of Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon." This opera was originally brought out at the Paris Opéra Comique in 1866; the Italian version having been produced at Her Majesty's Opera in 1870, with the exquisite performance (as the heroine) of Madame (then Mlle.) Nilsson, which proved a powerful attraction in repetitions of the work, the last of which, until the occasion now referred to, took place in 1873. Having already more than once commented on the merits and characteristics of the music of "Mignon," it will suffice now to say that a fresh hearing confirms the former impression of its great superiority, in melody and variety, to its composer's subsequent setting of "Hamlet." This week's cast of "Mignon" was, in essential respects, the same as that of 1873. Madame Nilsson's performance as the heroine, which has gained in dramatic force, again called forth frequent and general applause; the duet for Mignon and Lotario, "Leggiadre rondinelle," having been encored, as was the "Ronde-Gavotte" of Federico, whose music was charmingly sung, as before, by Madame Trebelli-Bettini. The character of the dippant Filina was filled, for the first time, by Mlle. Singelli, who redeemed it from its repulsiveness by the grace of her acting, and sang the florid music of the part with great brilliancy. M. Capoul, the former representative of Guglielmo, sang with much effect, especially in the love-passages with Mignon, as did Signor Castelmary as Lotario; other reappearances in characters formerly associated with them having been those of Signor Rinaldini as Laerte, and Signor Casaboni as Antonio. The small part of Gianni was efficiently filled by Signor Romani.

"Semiramide" was given, for the last time this season, on Monday; "Lohengrin" was announced for the fifth time on Thursday; and to-night (Saturday) Mlle. Chapuy is to make her third appearance here, for the first time as Rosina in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia."

An interesting concert was given at the Alexandra Palace on Tuesday, when a selection of vocal and instrumental music was performed in aid of the International Mozart Institution. The profits of the concert are to be appropriated in aid thereof, the objects being to give pensions to aged musicians who are past work, to educate their orphans and to support their widows, besides furnishing musical instruction to young, talented, and necessitous musicians in the academy now in course of foundation at Salzburg, and this irrespective of nationality. In association with the scheme is a projected new edition of the complete works of Mozart, to be published by Breitkopf and Härtel, of Leipzig, under the supervision of Ritter von Kichel, with the co-operation of other editors. Tuesday's programme comprised a varied selection from the chamber music, the church music, and the operas of Mozart. Among the instrumental features was Mr. Charles Hallé's performance of the pianoforte concerto in D minor. Several eminent vocalists—including some of the principal artists of Her Majesty's Opera, besides Miss Rose Hersee, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley—were heard in solo and concerted pieces. Sir J. Benedict and Mr. Weist Hill were the conductors.

The performances of French opera at the Gaiety Theatre still keep up their variety and interest. For Thursday "Fra Diavolo" was promised, with M. Tournié as the brigand chief. On this we must report next week.

The eighth and closing matinée of Mr. John Ella's "Musical Union" took place on Tuesday, when the programme included portions of Beethoven's septet, of his string quartet in B flat (op. 130), of Mendelssohn's in E flat (op. 12), a new duet for two pianofortes by M. Saint-Saëns, Hummel's septet, and other pieces. The principal executants announced for this interesting programme were—Madame Montigny-Réaumur and M. Duvernoy (pianists), Signor Papini (leading violinist), and M. Lasserre (solo violoncellist).

The third series of international music meetings at the Crystal Palace was begun on Thursday. Of the proceedings, and of those of following days, we must speak next week.

That very clever young pianist Master Henry Walker gave a recital of solo and concerted music on Monday afternoon; on the evening of which day the third subscription concert of the Welsh Choral Union took place, the programme having included pieces of a national character in addition to Handel's "Acis and Galatea." On Wednesday afternoon the skilful Italian pianist Signor Alfonso Rendano gave a recital at St. James's Hall—among other miscellaneous concerts of the week having been those of Mr. Frederic Archer,

the well-known organist; and of Mr. J. B. Welch, the eminent teacher of singing.

The sixty-third season of the Philharmonic Society will close, with the eighth concert of the series, on Monday.

We are informed that, at Mr. Turle's own request, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster have expressed their willingness to relieve him of all active duties by the appointment of a permanent deputy. Mr. Turle will, however, still retain his posts of organist and master of the choristers.

## THEATRES.

On Saturday Mr. Buckstone took, as usual, his annual benefit at the Haymarket, and made his complimentary speech. From the latter we learn that the season had been good, and that "Our American Cousin" and "David Garrick" had been sufficient to attract remunerative audiences. Mr. Buckstone's lease expires in September next, but he has renewed it for a further term of ten years. But, while he still remains the lessee, "the general management of the theatre, both before and behind the curtain, will devolve upon Mr. Sothorn." Mr. Buckstone himself will still continue to perform.

Mr. Irving, announcing, at the Lyceum on Tuesday, the close of "Hamlet," which has been acted for 200 nights, stated that he would next appear, in September, as Macbeth, Miss Bateman (Mrs. Geo. Crowe) being the Lady Macbeth of the revival; and that afterwards Mr. Tennyson's "Queen Mary" would be produced, in which Mrs. Crowe would sustain the character of the bigot Queen. "Charles the First" was played on Wednesday for the benefit of Miss Isabel Bateman. Last night and this morning Mr. Irving took his own benefit in the part of Richelieu.

The annual festival on behalf of the General Theatrical Fund took place on Thursday at the Freemasons' Tavern, many leading members of the profession being present; and to-day (Saturday) there will be a dramatic fête at the Alexandra Palace for the benefit of the Royal Dramatic College.

A change of programme at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's delightful entertainment is promised on Monday next, when "Eyes and No Eyes," by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, will be produced for the first time. Mr. German Reed composes the music to this novelty. "China" will be performed for the last time this evening.

## BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

By command of her Majesty, a considerable quantity of cast-off linen, valuable for surgical purposes, has been sent from Buckingham Palace for the use of the patients of the London Hospital.

Mr. Pease, M.P., on Thursday week presided at the distribution of prizes to the children of the Orphan Working School at Haverstock Hill. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that the institution had been in existence 117 years, and that nearly 3000 boys and girls had enjoyed the benefits of its training.

The annual summer fête of the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots took place the same day, when a large number of visitors were present to testify to the interest felt in the prosperity of this deserving institution.

The new asylum for the sick poor, which has been erected on the site of the Old Strand Union Workhouse in Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, at a cost of £32,000, was opened the same day by Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P. The building will accommodate 281 patients, and is the second built by the managers of the Central London Sick Asylum District. Mr. Slater-Booth, President of the Local Government Board, was present, and said that in building this new asylum not only had the interests of humanity been served, but also the interests of economy; for the edifice had been completed at a cost of £115 10s. per head, which was a great achievement.

The half-yearly meeting of the Commercial Travellers' Christian Association was held, yesterday week, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate-street—Mr. W. Morley presiding.

Mr. Slater-Booth, M.P., presented, last Saturday, the prizes which had been awarded for good conduct and general proficiency to boys of the Goliath. During the year 259 boys were admitted, and of the 243 who had left, 122 had been sent to sea, and 51 to the Army as musicians. There are now on board 468. The report gave general satisfaction.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association was held on Monday at Willis's Rooms, the Duke of Westminster in the chair. The secretary, Mr. J. Lee, read the report, which stated that there are 276 fountains, 72 large cattle troughs, and 199 small troughs for dogs and sheep, in the metropolis. The statement of accounts showed a balance of £524 at the end of March last. The committee had done all in their power to further the movement in provincial towns. The Duke of Westminster, congratulating the association upon the attendance of such an influential meeting, said their thanks were eminently due to a lady who had sent an anonymous contribution of £1000. Cardinal Manning moved the adoption of the report, and expressed his satisfaction that the progress of the association had been threefold during the past year more than in any previous twelve months. The Hon. A. Kinaird, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and Sir T. Fowell Buxton, and carried. The Right Hon. W. Cowper-Temple, M.P., moved the appointment of a committee, and Sir J. Bailey, Dr. Tidy, Sir Rutherford Alcock, and Mr. Samuel Gurney also addressed the meeting.

A meeting was held, on Monday, at 1, Great College-street, Westminster, at which the secretaries of several of the metropolitan charities for the benefit of the blind and the deaf and dumb were present, for the purpose of adopting measures to promote the raising of an annual festival fund towards the support of these charities. Mr. Samuel Hill occupied the chair. There are sixteen of these charities altogether, eleven being for the blind and five for the deaf and dumb. Various statements were made showing the necessity of increased benevolence on the part of the public for the maintenance of these institutions. The chairman said it was proposed to take the metropolis in sections, and it had been already arranged that a children's bazaar and floral fête should be held, on Aug. 6 and 7, in the Shaftesbury-Park Hall, Wandsworth. A working committee was appointed, with power to add to their number.

Lord Shaftesbury, on Tuesday, distributed the prizes won by exhibitors at the flower show held in Westminster College Garden by the Society for Promoting Window Gardening among the Working Classes, and the Duchess of Teck visited the exhibition.

There was a public examination yesterday of the pupils of the School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb at Grosvenor House, by permission of the Duke of Westminster.

In consequence of the great increase in the number of pauper lunatics the Surrey magistrates have decided on the erection of a new asylum for one thousand patients.

## THE BRITISH SYRIAN SCHOOLS.

Since the atrocious conflicts and massacres of 1800 among the Druses and Maronites in the Lebanon range of mountains, great efforts have been made for the moral and religious instruction of those people by a few English and American Protestant friends. The late Mrs. Town Thompson more especially deserves to be remembered, as the founder and conductor of those female schools at Beyrout, at Deir-el-Kamar, at Zahleh, at Hasbeya on Hermon, at Damascus, Tyre, and several other places, where little girls of different races and religions are educated together, but in such a manner as to give no offence to Moslem prejudices. They are taught not only to read and write in Arabic, but the English and French languages, history, geography, arithmetic, music, and various kinds of needlework. Boys' schools, infant schools, and schools for the blind have been formed in connection with this benevolent agency. The Prince of Wales, in 1862, visited these schools, and took much interest in them. They have obtained the official approval of the British Ambassador in Turkey, and of the Turkish Governor of Syria. The principal direction of these schools in Syria is now intrusted to Mr. and Mrs. Mentor Mott, at Beyrout, where a Normal Training School has been established, containing a hundred pupils. There are eight or nine hundred girls, women, and boys in the other schools at Beyrout, and more than seven hundred in the districts of the Lebanon, Tyre, and Damascus. The Ladies' Society in England for the maintenance of these institutions has issued yearly reports, which give an encouraging account of their progress. Mrs. H. Smith, residing at Blackheath, is the honorary secretary to the British Syrian Schools.

A correspondent, who supplies the illustrations we have engraved, makes the following remarks upon this subject:—

"Syria has hitherto ignored her own adage, 'The hand that rocks the cradle moves the world.' It was quoted, however, by an enlightened Greek priest, who attended an examination of the British schools for training native girls. He went on to say, 'See what an English lady has done towards lifting your nation from its long thralldom of degrading ignorance.' 'Give us mothers!' exclaimed a famous warrior and conqueror of the present age. And so with the degenerate Moslem, now suffering from their effects of their shameful degradation of womanhood; they are ready to cry out, 'Give us mothers, and then we shall have men!' Syria yet pines under the infliction of evils caused by their maxim that *any man* is immeasurably superior to a woman. Their rejoicing over the birth of a son is equalled only by the lamentation with which a newborn daughter is received. There was but recently an instance, it is to be hoped a rare one, in which the father actually carried out his threat to his helpless wife, 'If you have a girl, I shall kill her; if a son, he shall live!' defending his barbarous deed by saying, 'Have I not a right to do as I like with my own?' In some of the remote districts of the Lebanon, where the light of the Gospel has not yet penetrated, the native women have a proverb, 'The threshold weds forty days when a girl is born.' They gather about the disappointed mother. 'What can we say? If we have a baby boy he will grow up and ride a fine mare and become a kadi or rich merchant; but a girl is a girl anyhow.' This greeting follows her in childhood and married life.

But let us look at the brighter side, and see what the influence of female education has already effected. More than forty of the young maidens who first learnt their alphabet in these schools are now employed as teachers in different parts of Syria—Beyrout, Damascus, Baalbek, Tyre, the Lebanon, Phœnicia, and Jerusalem, and repeated petitions for teachers have come from Antioch, from Acre, from the Mahrana, from Mesopotamia, and even from the Giant Cities of Bashan.

Other applications come from young men, many of them teachers in our own or other missions, for wives to aid them in their duties. Among others, the following letter was lately received:—'Muallim So-and-So wants to know if there is any girl at the British Syrian Institution whom he can have to be his wife. All the family are so delighted with Regina that they wish him to have a wife from the same school.' It is also a very pleasing fact that none of the Mohammedan girls educated in these schools have been divorced by their capricious husbands."

## LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Payments to the amount of £161 were made on some of the 250 life-boat establishments of the society, including rewards to the crews of life-boats going out on service during the past month. A communication was read which had been addressed, on behalf of the Italian Government, to the Earl of Derby, at the Foreign Office, in which it was stated that they had awarded a silver medal to Captain Samuel D. Bartlett, honorary secretary of the Duncannon (Waterford Harbour) branch of the institution, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by the life-boat on that station in saving nine lives from the brig *Vittorioso G.*, of Venice, wrecked near that place on Jan. 19 last. The Italian Government also expressed their high appreciation of the cordial co-operation of other members of the branch at that occasion. Several contributions and legacies to the institution were announced. A new life-boat had been forwarded to Tynemouth, it having been provided from the Civil Service life-boat fund. There was a very large assemblage of people on the occasion of the presentation, public naming, and launch of the life-boat at its station. The boat is named the *Charles Diddin*, after the zealous honorary secretary of the Civil Service life-boat fund, who is a descendant of the celebrated naval song writer. Several new life-boats were ordered to be provided for different stations on the coast. Reports were read from the inspectors of life-boats to the society on their recent visits to the coast.

The price of the *Academy* is this week reduced to three-pence.

At the midland counties archery meeting, held at Leamington last week, representatives were present from the principal archery societies throughout the kingdom, and excellent scores were made. The winners of the greatest gross score ladies' prizes, which amounted to over 100 gs., were—Mrs. Butt, 657; Miss Hollins, 620; Mrs. Hornby, 507; Mrs. Kinahan, 484; and Mrs. Pond, 469. Miss Devereux Price gained the prize for the greatest number of golds, 19, and Miss Holbeck the prize for the best gold, having made a pinhole. Miss Hutchinson gained the prize for the greatest score at 60 yards, and Miss Glover at 50 yards. The gentlemen's gross score prizes were gained by the following:—Mr. C. P. A. (Stimington), 857; Mr. Porter, 650; Mr. Everett, 632; Mr. Elliott, 617; Mr. Palladiret, 607; and Mr. Acton, 575. Mr. Bethune gained the prize for the greatest number of golds; Mr. Mayhew the best gold prize. Mr. Coulson took prizes for the greatest score at 100 yards. Mr. Dodson at 80 yards, and Mr. Ellis at 60 yards. Mr. Butt gained the prize for best gold at 100 yards, Mr. Mackinnon at 80 yards, and Mr. Garrett at 60 yards.





BRITISH SYRIAN ELEMENTARY & INFANT SCHOOLS.



BLIND SCHOOL.



BOYS SCHOOL.



GIRLS SCHOOL.





GARIBALDI GREETED BY THE PEOPLE AT FRASCATI.



THE NEW HILL STATION OF RANEE KHET, NORTH-WEST PROVINCES OF INDIA.



## NEW BOOKS.

It seems but a short time ago that we were taught by the celebrated French architect, M. Viollet-le-Duc, how, if we only had a few thousands to spare, to build a house that should be habitable in all seasons, and free from the annoyance of smoky chimneys; and now we are indebted to the same gentleman for an ingenious mixture of the romantic and the practical in *Annals of a Fortress*, translated by Benjamin Bucknall, architect (Sampson Low and Co.). It is not often that an architect is at the same time a military engineer, and, what is more, a colonel of engineers who has seen service; but here we have all those qualifications united. The author's credentials, then, are unexceptionable; and he appears to have been fortunate in his translator. As for the contents of the work: the transmutations of an imaginary fortress, hypothetically situated "on the Cousin, an affluent of the Saône," are, by the artificial means of an illustrated romance, made to pass vividly under the reader's bodily as well as mental eye. The transmutations are supposed to occur during a succession of periods: the fortress is supposed to undergo seven sieges, one in each period, and the author is supposed to indicate "the position which, in view of the new eastern frontier, should be fortified in order to command the Saône." The first siege takes place at a very primitive period, when the Druids were a sort of Deborah among the Gauls, and when the fortress was but a kind of entrenched camp upon a plateau. The author shows how, under such circumstances, the attack and defence would be conducted. The second siege is supposed to be undertaken, some two and a half centuries later, under one of Caesar's lieutenants; and the account of it, together with the diagrams, may be commended to the students of "Caesar's Commentaries." Three centuries of peace elapse, and in course of time the heretofore *oppidum* becomes a fortified *cit*. Years roll by, and the transformed place undergoes its third siege, the defensive and offensive works and machines being described with instructive detail. In the twelfth century, on the site of the ancient *cit*, or rather on the remains of its *castrum*, has been built the feudal castle of Roche-Pont, the siege whereof constitutes the fourth siege. Then there follows an account of the first defences against fire artillery; and at the end of the fifteenth century Roche-Pont is once more the scene of a siege, the fifth. In the early part of the seventeenth century Roche-Pont is fortified by Erard de Bar-le-Duc, and in the days of Cardinal Richelieu sustains another siege, the sixth. In the latter half of the seventeenth century the much-besieged fortress is put into a state of defence by the great Vauban; and in the early part of the present century it is subjected to the seventh and last siege, which is terminated by "the capitulation of Paris, the abdication of the Emperor, and the suspension of hostilities," in 1814. Had Roche-Pont been attacked in the late war, with "its bastioned inclosure and great outwork," exactly as Vauban had planned it, it "could not have held but forty-eight hours before the German artillery;" and, therefore, the concluding pages of the volume are occupied with remarks upon the best means of providing for the defence of what the author has chosen as "a strategic position of some importance." Clearly the book is essentially a treatise on fortification, and, so far, adapted only for professional readers; but it is interesting, as it were, by streams of various and generally instructive information, enlivened by the semblance of a tale.

America is, for many reasons, the country towards which there is a natural gravitation of such persons as wish to strike out entirely new lines in life, and find that in the confined area of Europe their aspirations cannot have scope, and are apt to entail persecution. It is not astonishing, therefore, that a gentleman travelling on a tour of observation "from Maine in the north-east to Kentucky in the south and Oregon in the west" should have been able to gather together the mass of extremely interesting, and, it may be added, highly important information published under the title of *The Communitarian Societies of the United States*, by Charles Nordhoff (John Murray). The societies are eight in number; but they are subdivided into no fewer than seventy-two communes, of which fifty-eight belong to the Shakers, seven to the Amana Society, and two to the Perfectionists. The other societies, forming but one commune apiece, are called, respectively, Rappists, Baumelers or Zoarites, Icarians, Bethel, and Aurora. Bethel commune and Aurora commune are in point of fact but one and the same community under the same head, but founded at different dates and with different names. "The origin of the Icarians is said to have been French, of the Shakers and Perfectionists American, and of all the other communities German. They all 'have as their bond of union some form of religious belief,' though the religion is not necessarily Christianity, which is rejected by the Icarians, who 'have adopted the communistic idea as their religion,' and others 'are held together by their belief that the essence of all religion, and of Christianity, is unselfishness, and that this requires community of goods.'" Some other societies, not here mentioned by name, are described by our author, who takes care to point out that one or two of them have been wrongly denominated communistic. The amount of statistical and other details afforded is prodigious, and there is a very liberal supply of illustrations. Such a book ought to be not only consulted but carefully studied by everybody whose vocations involve the duty of tracing the results of various politico-economical and religious experiments. Ordinary readers will perhaps come to the conclusion that such societies may reach a certain moderate degree of material prosperity, where population is not great and competition is not keen, and may serve as refuges for harmless folk who would otherwise be candidates for the lunatic asylums; but that they are calculated, however successful they may be, to prevent development in those directions which, whether rightly or wrongly, are thought to be most worthy of a being endowed with æsthetic as well as other faculties. The celibacy which most but not all of them recommend is, of course, a weak link in the chain of their system; common sense would say that a doctrine which, if carried out, would depopulate the world and make communities impossible, must be a rotten foundation for any community, doomed to probable extinction by the operation of its own laws. It seems curious that our fashionable borrowers style from the Shakers; but we read of "hair cut Shaker fashion, straight across the forehead;" and the Shakers may certainly claim priority.

Cheek by jowl may be conveniently and appropriately placed history and historical fiction, *The Early Kings of Norway*, by Thomas Carlyle (Chapman and Hall), and *The Vikings of the Baltic*, by G. W. Dasent, D.C.L. (ditto). The bare history fills but two thirds of a small volume; the story, based upon historical facts, takes the form of the novel in three volumes, with about the usual number of pages to the volume. The readers of the former will probably wish for more; of the latter, will perhaps be reminded of the saying that enough is as good as a feast, and may feel that a reasonable creature would have been quite contented with two volumes instead of three, the interest of the story being hardly sufficient to keep attention so long on the stretch. The ultimate source of both

books is, of course, the same—the Icelandic sagas; and both authors appear to have been moved by a generous consideration for their countrymen. Mr. Carlyle, observing that in nearly every history of England, except Rapin's, "next to nothing has been shown of the many strong threads of connection between English affairs and Norse," has drawn up what he is pleased to call his "rough notes" in his own quaint style, so well adapted for impressing facts upon the memory. In the course of his notes he perforce has to tell the story of Hakon Jarl, who is naturally one of the most prominent characters in Dr. Dasent's tale; and to mark how Mr. Carlyle's bare, but by no means dry, facts have been expanded and dressed up by Dr. Dasent, will be found both an agreeable and an instructive way of ascertaining how much skill as a storyteller the latter combines with his high reputation as a translator. Mr. Carlyle briefly mentions Hakon's tremendous sea-fight with the vikings of Jomsburg; his reputed dealings in magic; his sacrifice of his youngest son; his victory; his subsequent dissoluteness and tyranny; his flight before the face of the avenger; his hiding-place under the pig-stye, where he and his thrall, "be-grunted by the pigs above them, tortured by the devils within and about them, passed two days in circumstances more and more horrible;" his death at the hands of the murderous and treacherous thrall; and the beheading by Tryggvesson of the useful but mercenary and hateful traitor; and these points have, of course, been seized upon by Dr. Dasent for the sake of producing some striking dramatic situations. If Dr. Dasent should seem to have been less successful than might have been expected as regards the production of a picturesque, a thrilling, and an irresistibly attractive tale, the reason or reasons are not far to seek, he has written rather in the style of one who is telling a child the fable, interspersed with comments, of Jack the Giant-Killer than in the manner of one who has a serious intention of beguiling full-grown people into taking more than an archaeological and a scholarly interest in what is related; he very frequently destroys any archaic illusion by the use of incongruous phraseology; and, above all, he implies in his preface that his main purpose was the unselfish and noble one of not concentrating his readers' admiration upon his own achievement, but of making them "turn to that great storehouse of literature of which the Icelandic language holds the key." Mr. Carlyle, no wonder, is enthusiastic about some of the strong characters—Olaf Tryggvesson and Olaf Saint, for instance—as well as about the literature; but there is always a doubt whether those masterful genies were not indebted to the imagination of the sacred bard for the best part of that halo which seems, at this distance of time, to so gloriously distinguish them from our modern samples of the more powerful brute, sometimes wearing Lancashire clogs. Mr. Carlyle, under his notice of Olaf the Saint, remarks—"Saint Olave-street, Saint Oley-street, Stooly-street, Tooky-street: such are the metamorphoses of human fame in the world!" And the derivation may be new to those who do not know where St. Olave's, Southwark, is, or what particular saint is meant, or whether there were ever a King Olaf of Norway called both "Olaf the Thickest" and "Olaf the Blessed." To Mr. Carlyle's "rough notes" is appended a wholly distinct dissertation upon various portraits (engravings accompanying the text) of John Knox, "the Scottish hero and evangelist of the sixteenth century;" it puts forward, in characteristic style, "all the evidence we have to offer on the Somerville portrait," of which Mr. Carlyle says, "if it is not John Knox, I cannot conjecture who or what it is."

Instruction rather than amusement, and, though the pains may not be thrown away, a toil rather than a pleasure, must be the prospect awaited by whosoever attacks the volume entitled *Translations from the Hakeyt Abdulah (Abdulkader) Mamsi*; with Comments by T. H. Thomson, F.R.G.S. (Henry S. King and Co.), and the two volumes entitled *Govinda Sannata; or, the History of a Bengal Rajyat*, by the Rev. Lal Behari Day (Macmillan and Co.). The touch which makes the two works kin proceeds from the fact that in both of them the pictures drawn and the opinions expressed have reference to those Eastern countries with which we have chiefly to do, and that in one case the pictures and opinions were undoubtedly, and in the other apparently and professedly, originally drawn and expressed by a genuine Oriental—and such an Oriental, moreover, as must have had considerable experience of both native and English habits, manners, customs, and dealings. One work, as its titlepage testifies, is a translation, and a translation of autobiographical memoranda; the other is, for all that appears to the contrary, original English, and has the form and name of a novel, though the writer, honestly, emphatically, and by no means unnecessarily, warns all whom it may concern to leave behind them on entering upon his pages any hope of the delights usually provided for the novel-reader. Abdulah, from whose "hakeyt," or autobiography, Mr. Thomson has translated certain portions, adding comments of his own, "was a Mohammedan and a British subject, having been born in Malacca in the year 1797," and, in his capacity of "mamsi," or native scholar, was brought into contact with all sorts of persons, Europeans as well as Orientals, enlightened and unenlightened. Americans, too, he had no slight acquaintance with. He died in 1865, and he wrote his biography when he was forty-six—that is to say, in 1843—so that his remarks apply to a period which has by this time become antiquated in view of the rapidity with which we have advanced in the East. But, though his sketches and observations relate to life in Malacca and Singapore, for the most part, as it was nearly half a century ago, they are as significant in many respects as ever they were, and lapse of time has not destroyed the piquancy of what he wrote, whether regarded as a sample of Oriental sentiment or of Oriental composition, with all its peculiarities of style. Mr. Thomson's comments are likely to be considered extremely judicious and useful; and that he was eminently qualified for the position of commentator might be inferred, if there were not otherwise abundant evidence, from the fact that he was requested to undertake the translation by Abdulah himself. As for the "History of a Bengal Rajyat," the two volumes may be considered to contain a faithful and minute account of a Bengal peasant's life, such as, with a few exceptions, it is at the present day. The hero, Govinda, is supposed to be present at one of those scenes which were formerly so common when a "widow had resolved to burn herself on the same funeral pile with her husband;" but the Bengal peasant is no longer able to regard such a spectacle as a familiar incident. Nor, we may hope, is Mr. Murray, a fictitious personage so named by the author, any longer a correct type of the Englishmen who superintend and manage East India indigo factories. "He was a gentleman," we are told, "of good family and of some education. His manners, especially to Europeans, were exceedingly pleasing. He kept an open table, and his hospitality to Europeans was proverbial. He paid a monthly subscription of ten rupees to an English school established in a neighbouring village for the education of native youth; he had a large medicine-chest, out of which he used to deal freely quinine and other drugs to the sick people of the village; and his name, I believe, has been found in the subscription-lists of the Tract and Bible Societies, and even in the

reports of one or two missionary societies carrying on their operations in Bengal. How all this tallies with his barbarous inhumanity towards the peasantry, his oppressive measures, and his acts of spoliation I do not pretend to understand; but there is no doubt that both these classes of facts are true." Let us hope that they have ceased to be. In other respects the peasant's daily life, daily friends and companions, and daily masters and oppressors as well as benefactors, are probably a photographically faithful picture of what is taking place at the present moment; a picture sad and lack-lustre throughout the greater part of it, and to be studied for the acquirement of somewhat bitter knowledge rather than for the sake of agreeable recreation, though there is an occasional flicker of light and an occasional gleam of humour in the description of Govinda's generally gloomy and joyless career. Native customs are depicted with much detail, and native words are spelt with elaborate care, inasmuch that it is sometimes difficult to recognise old friends in their new guise. A glossary is appended.

The Ashantee War is not yet two years past; and, though newspaper reading makes our memories short, the name of Major W. F. Butler, C.B., and his unmerited disappointment in the service entrusted to him by Sir Garnet Wolseley, ought not to have been forgotten. This gallant and enterprising officer, already known to many of us by his narratives of North American travel, in the "Great Lone Land" and the "Wild North Land" of the Far West, has lately gone to Natal with his esteemed military chief, now administering the government of that province. He has left with his publishers here, Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Low, and Searle, an interesting account of his attempt in West Africa, from October, 1873, to March, 1874, to rally the West Akims and other native tribes for a subsidiary flank attack upon the army of Ashantee when it was retreating across the Prah. None of his countrymen have needed this piece of history as an explanation or justification of the non-success of Captain Butler's mission. The high testimony frankly borne to his zeal, diligence, and ability in the despatches of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and the honours with which her Majesty was pleased to reward his conduct, while he yet lay suffering from a severe illness caused by those exertions in the pestilential West African climate, were quite enough to secure him the public esteem. *Akinfoe, or the History of a Failure*, as Major Butler has chosen to entitle his book, will rather enhance the respect as well as liking which is felt for one so determined to make the most of his personal energies and opportunities in the performance of arduous tasks, whenever a soldier may be called upon to travel in furtherance of a plan of military operations. If the British Army is to have its Intelligence Department, like those of the Continental nations, we hope Major Butler will be one of the staff; but it will gratify a large number of readers, in the mean time, to follow his toilsome wanderings through the tropical forest of West Africa, his more vexatious negotiations with the chiefs of the negro race, and his brave though hopeless efforts to collect their forces in time for the work of the pending campaign. We sympathise, indeed, with his personal disappointment, but he tells the story with so much animation that we cannot wish he had been spared the experience of those anxious and laborious months of service all but wasted.

## THE ROMANS AND GARIBALDI.

The residence of Garibaldi at Frascati, in the Alban Hills, within a short railway trip of the city of Rome, has been visited by a numerous deputation of the townspeople, who paid homage to their favourite hero with the usual demonstrations of personal esteem. This compliment was received by the General with his accustomed frankness and cordiality; and he took occasion to give the working men of Rome and of Italy in general some very good advice upon the duty of maintaining social order, steady industry, and sobriety of demeanour. It is nearly twenty-six years since Garibaldi was in command of the patriotic defenders of Rome against the French besiegers of that city, whose assaults he repulsed over and over again at the Porta San Pancrazio and in the Villa Doria Pamfili, till the Provisional Government yielded to save the city from a destructive bombardment. Garibaldi has constantly asserted, with Mazzini, though not in all respects bound to Mazzini's political creed, that the possession of Rome for the national capital was essential to the independence of Italy. His unsuccessful attempts in 1862, and again in 1867, to levy a popular force, and to make war against the French or the Austrians, without the authority of King Victor Emmanuel, were inspired by no other motive. He has lived to witness, in September, 1870, the triumphal entry of the Italian army into Rome, and the establishment there of the Italian Kingdom, with its Court and Parliament. His sufferings at Aspromonte and his conflict at Mentana, with the humiliation he then experienced, have been atoned by the general recognition of his patriotic purpose, and by its practical success, which is more especially obvious to the minds of the Roman people. This seems to be the explanation of their late demonstration in honour of General Garibaldi.

## RANEE-KHET.

This place is a new hill sanitarium in Kumaon, North-West Provinces of India. It is situated about thirty miles north of Nynce Sal, and fifty miles south of the snowy range of mountains. It has only been in existence as a station for the last four years, before which time it was a mere jungle. But it is now a flourishing station, with accommodation for a European regiment; and new barracks are being added, so that it will soon be able to receive two regiments at once. It commands one of the finest panoramas of the Himalayan snows, as nearly 200 miles of the range can always be seen. Two sketches of Ranee-Khet have been sent us; one shows the station, with the barracks of the Royal Scots, which regiment has helped to construct the station. The flat-topped mountain on the right is Badri-nath, one of the most sacred places of Hindoo pilgrimages. Another view (the one we have engraved), is from the station, looking due north. The peaked mountain in the centre is called Tresool, from the Hindoo for a trident, and is upwards of 18,000 feet in height. Ranee-Khet is likely to become the most important military hill station in India. Its elevation is between 5000 and 6000 feet above the sea, and its climate, even in the summer months, is pleasantly cool. This station owes its origin to the late lamented Lord Mayo, whose policy was to quarter as many European troops as possible in the hills. That system will no doubt lessen the mortality and add greatly to the comfort of the British Army in India. We are indebted for two sketches of Ranee-Khet to Lieutenant Victor Farquharson, of the Royal Scots.

The *Sunder Daily News* contains a letter from Mr. Henry Willett, F.G.S., detailing the progress of the sub-Wealden exploration during the past week. Since the last report the work has proceeded without impediment, and a further depth of 108 ft. has been reached in five days, making a total of 1246 ft. This is regarded as very satisfactory.



At a late meeting of the Edinburgh Botanical Society Dr. Balfour read a paper on the *Dionea muscipula* and allied plants, recounting experiments which showed that these plants caught and digested insects, and were consequently carnivorous as others had before asserted.



